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WHOLE No. 2327.

PLAN NEW WHARVES

Great Docks for Ewa End of the Harbor.

PLANS for the improvement of the Harbor of Honolulu have been prepared by Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works and contemplate the expenditure of \$200,000. The loan bill carried for this purpose \$200,000, but as this failed, there will be tried a plan for the securing of an advance of this sum by the business people who will be affected by it, the Territory to make repayment later.

The plans, as worked out by Assistant Superintendent Campbell for his chief, contemplate provision of a mammoth dock for Mackford & Company, for the use of their new liners, which are too large for the ordinary docks, as well as a sea wall dock which would afford a landing place for the many inter-island ships. The methods of reaching the ends are broad and the harbor with the proposed additions, would afford slips for the largest ships that ever will ply the Pacific ocean, at least within a generation.

To give the room required for the new type of vessels, the largest dock will be placed at the Ewa end of the harbor, parallel with the new docks of the Railroad, and 100 feet distant from the mauka one. This main dock it is proposed shall be 800 feet long and 100 feet in width. The plan is to have the Territory place a railroad line down the dock, which will connect with the various lines which may desire to have freight connections with the wharves, thus giving through a trackage agreement another source of revenue out of the docks. This dock would be reached by a temporary roadway from the end of River street, about 200 feet long, which would afford an excellent entrance for the present, but which would give way in the future to a new street from the Iwilei road, through the railroad's property, the territory owning the right of way at this time.

The second feature of the plan contemplates the building of a sea wall dock for a distance of 620 feet along the front of Queen street. This stretch of dock would begin at the present Emmer wharf, passing over the Naval reservation, if permission is obtained, which it is expected would not be denied owing to the form of the improvement, and continuing to the end of River street. This dock would be sixty feet in width with a house forty feet wide, standing half on the dock and half on the land. The front of the sea wall would be built up with rock, and the street front would be thoroughly paved so as to make it available for the heaviest traffic.

The plan of the dock, which it is intended, shall be assigned to the two inter-island companies, involves a house with openings to permit the passage of drays, not only from end to end but with entrances all along the Queen street front, corresponding great doors piercing the mauka front. This would permit the use of the shed as a warehouse and supply a want which is felt by the shippers of the city all the time.

Through the slip, which will lie between the Mackford and Island docks, will run the Nuuanu stream, which will enter at the upper end of the slip. This will confine the waters somewhat and make it much more probable that there will be some scouring out of the mud. This slip will be 100 feet wide and will permit the largest ships to lie side by side, and be moved in and out of it as they may be needed. The completion of these improvements would give to the harbor all the room required for some time and as well add the room where it would be of greatest service to the shippers and the shipping men as well. By moving the inter-island ships that dock would go to the line of gasoline schooners.

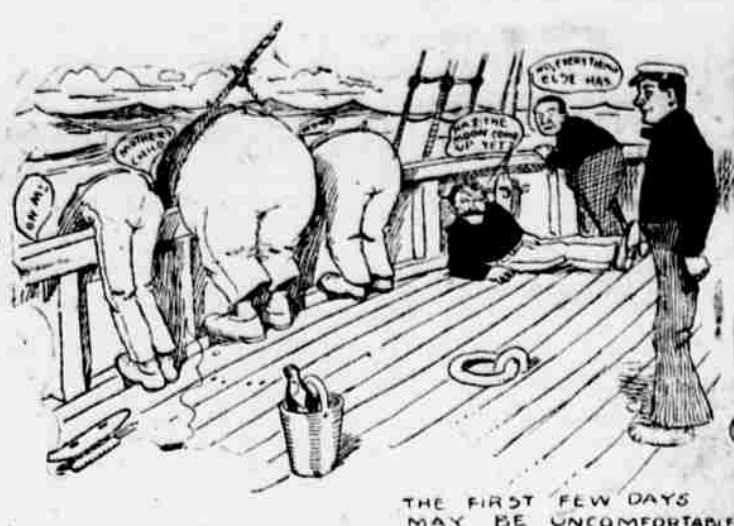
While these works are only possible if there is some chance of financing the project, there will be much work done along the waterfront immediately upon the return of the officials of the works department from their island investigating tour. There is an appropriation for the caring for the wharves in general and the money will be expended as soon as possible. The most necessary work is that which will be done on the inter-island and oceanic wharves. There is need of some good work there as the plan is to have both of these made absolutely safe at once.

ASSURANCES TO JAPAN.

No Intention to Discriminate Against Her Subjects.

The Japanese government has been told courteously that the United States officials had no intention to discriminate on account of race in making the personal examinations in quarantine at San Francisco and Honolulu, which have led to the filing of remonstrances by the former government. The quarantine rules are based on purely geographic and sanitary considerations and, it is said, are not enforced toward Japanese differently than toward other people. It is believed that this explanation will be satisfactory.—Washington Star.

HONOLULANS PLAN A PLEASURE VOYAGE FOR NEXT SPRING TO THE ISLANDS OF SAMOA AND TAHITI



NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF LABORERS ON SUGAR ESTATES.

NO MORE interesting facts concerning the sugar industry in the Hawaiian Islands are obtainable than those which show the increase in the number of men employed in the fields and mills of the plantations. In the report which Secretary Cooper has submitted to Secretary Hitchcock, is included the table showing the number and nationality of the laborers employed June 20, 1901. The figures are most interesting, when taken in consideration with previous reports. Thus, in 1896 there were only 23,750 laborers, the Japanese being the greatest in numbers, 12,893. The Chinese come next with 6,289, and the Portuguese and natives about on equality, with 1,841 and 1,585, respectively. Of the whole number there were 1,024 women and 211 Portuguese minors. The Americans numbered 142. The following year there were 24,653 laborers, the Chinese numbering 8,114, and the decrease in the other nationalities being in about the same ratio. In 1898 there were 28,579, this year there being an increase of 4,718 in the Japanese, and a decrease in all others. The same element makes the advance shown in the report for 1899, the total then being 33,649, the total of the Japanese having risen to 21,726, while the Americans had risen to 264.

NAME OF PLANTATION.	MANAGER.	Hawaiians		Portuguese			Japanese		Chinese	Porto Ricans		Negroes		S. S. Islands	Americans	British	German	Other Nationalities	TOTAL
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Minors	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men					
OAHU.																			
Ewa Plantation Co.	Geo. F. Renton	2		43		11	1730	44	279	79	3						1	1	2192
Waianae Plant. Co.	Fred Meyer	24		18			108	0	219										476
Waialua Plant. Co.	W. W. Goodale	44		99		17	1447	83	164	111	15				26	3	3	3	1915
Kahuku Plant. Co.	W. A. Baldwin	30		14		6	359	10	160	5	5				9	7	4		602
Lale Plantation	S. E. Woolley	75	33	1			35	4	3						4	3			155
Heeia Agricultural Co.	W. McGowan	12					123	9	20						1			3	168
Waimanalo Pl. Co.	Jas. Chalmers	7		1			176	4	34	20									242
Oahu Sugar Co.	Aug. Ahrens	34		76	2		907	42	116	105	1							12	1295
Honolulu Plant. Co.	Jas. A. Low	40		47		25	1221	69	318	8								16	1744
MAUI.																			
Olowalu Sugar Co.	E. Kruse	9		2			83	21	24	36	18				1	1	2		197
Pioneer Mill Co.	L. Barkhausen	103		28			928	81	143	24				12	7	4	15	13	1358
Waialua Sugar Co.	C. B. Wells	72		56	6	10	205	16	24	128	22	6			10	1	3	11	570
Haw. Com. & S. Co.	W. J. Lowrie	75		79	19	10	1344	105	328	140	10	17	10		62	8	4	154	2351
Paia Plantation Co.	D. C. Lindsay	23		59	13	10	374	12	157	27	4	4			11	5	2		701
Haiku Sugar Co.	H. A. Baldwin	34		103	6	30	291	11	30	40					9	8	2	13	601
Hana Plantation Co.	K. S. Gjerdrum	20		15	2		766	25	195						8	3	1	1	1032
Hamao Plantation Co.	J. R. Meyers	13		7			110	2							2	1			136
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	A. Gross	28		7		1	210	22	21					14					299
Kihai Plantation Co.	W. F. Pogue	61		38	9	3	376	25	103	29	10	2			16			4	681
Maui Sugar Co.	W. S. Akana	20		10		7	43	6	50	2									138
HAWAII.																			
Paauhau Plant. Co.	Jas. Gibbs	6		37		11	404	6	38	46	8				1			8	565
Hamakua Mill Co.	A. Lidgate	12		44			364	10	167	45	24				5	7	3	4	685
Kukui Plant. Co.	J. M. Horner	4		14			173	24	15	25	21				6				282
Kukui Mill Co.	E. Madden	1		4			43	6	10						1	2			76
Ookala Sugar Co.	W. G. Walker	1		16		1	325	23	33	5	1				5	2	4		416
Laupahoehoe Sug. Co.	C. McLennan	5		7		4	261	10	13	30	7	1			7	8	5	1	359
Hakalau Plant. Co.	Geo. Rossi	9		15		3	602	40	130	71	26							4	900
Honouliuli Sugar Co.	Wm. Pullar	1		28	5		545	26	15	44	14				4	6		5	698
Peepee Sugar Co.	H. Deacon	7		16		10	461	33	127	15	6			2	8	4		7	696
Onomea Sugar Co.	J. T. Moir	32		147	28	14	797	40	24										992
Hilo Sugar Co.	J. A. Scott			100	15		489	32	34	21					5	13	2		736
Waialeale Mill	C. C. Kennedy	2		31		6	425	33	4	75	13				2	22			584
Haw. Agr. Co.	C. M. Walton	26		36		7	679	15	5	7					5	1	2	3	779
Hutchinson S. Pl. Co.	G. C. Hewitt	84		26		7	239	5	157	72	16				2	14	2	1	627
Hawai Mill	Jno. Hind	40		46		1	125	9	21			13			3				259
Puakea Plantation	H. R. Bryant	7	3				13	5						2				1	31
Union Mill	Jas. Renton	27		7			61	9	38	24									166
Kohala Sugar Co.	E. E. Oiding	24		34		4	215	13	63	55									408
Halawa Plantation	I. S. Kay	23		30			91	4	18	8					1	1			176
Niuli Mill	Robt. Hall	20		2			168	11	18							5	2		235
Pacific Sugar Mill	D. Forbes	10		11			308	16	25	21	1					5	5	2	404
Honokaa Sugar Co.	J. Watt	22		42		14	314	18	285	60	26				3	14	3	3	802
Kona Sugar Co.	Jas. Cowan	25		16		4	453	19	95						9	2	1		624
Hawaii Mill Co., Ltd.	von Gravemeyer	2		28			95	12	3	46					2	1	9		204
Olaa Sugar Co.	F. B. McStocker	42		101		6	2044	66	65	17					54	4	4	3	2386
Puna Sugar Co.	W. H. Campbell	36		2			126		90										254
Pauko Plantation	W. L. Vredenberg	18	1				312	3											57
KAUAI.																			
Kilauea Sugar Co.	G. R. Ewart	25		43	7	17	416	34	123	42	12	1						2	722
Mahee Sugar Co.	G. H. Fairchild	12		76	5	10	617	28	94					10					1002
Hanalei Plant.	E. Weber	12		99	12	20	367	25	31	39	5						11		625
Lihue Plantation	F. Weber	13		27		10	380	12	61	34	15						15	20	587
Koloa Sugar Co.	P. McLane	39		22			661	45	120	29							8	1	945
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	Chas. Gay	2		47		12	807	31	187	44	19				15	15	12	1	1192
Gay & Robinson	Jno. Fossoth			36			106	6											148
Waimea Sugar Mill	E. K. Bull	2		3			95	3	1	20	2				3		3		132
Kekaha Sugar Co.	A. H. Smith	23		8		2	484	11	56	77	19				2	2	13	11	728
Grove Farm	Wm. Stodart	27		54		6	1566	74	193	40									259
McBryde Sugar Co.		25												3	19	5	17	5	2007
TOTAL																			
1433 37 1947 120 350 26151 1386 4976 1772 323 45 10 46 342 169 163 317 39587 39587																			

TO FIGHT IN MANOA

Sham Battle Will Be Given in Valley.

ARTILLERYMEN will fight an imaginary foe over the fields of the Woodlawn Dairy, in Manoa Valley, Sunday. The change of the site was made yesterday by a board of officers, after a visit to the first point chosen, at Moanalua. The change was due to consideration for the men of the command, and the officers believe the change will be agreeable to those who must do the work.

When the officers of the regiment, Col. J. W. Jones, Lieut. Colonel C. J. McCarthy, Major Camara, Major Ziegler and Captain Johnson went to Moanalua yesterday, the found that the ground over which it had been proposed to have the exercises had been plowed. This drawback was further accentuated by the fact that all the remainder of the available ground was covered by dense growths, rendering it almost impossible for the men to maintain open order in the skirmish exercises with any degree of accurate movement, thus defeating one of the purposes of the drill.

What made it finally imperative that a change should be made in the location of the field exercise camp, was the fact that should it be pitched at the Moanalua grounds, there would be absolutely no shade for the men, as the camp would have to be pitched in the open plowed field. This would make the camp most unpleasant, and there would be no chance for any enjoyment after the work of the drill.

The place chosen for the camp is the open field of the dairy farm, about one mile from the end of the electric car line in Manoa Valley. The camp will be reached by following the lower road up the valley to a point above the mango grove, where there is a road which leads to the higher slopes. This was the place used by the men in their drill of last Sunday, and they are familiar with the roads and the lay of the land, so that they will be able to get all the enjoyment possible out of their stay in camp. There are several fields along the hillside, the tract including some four hundred acres.

Along the upper side of the tract there is now a stone fence which forms a natural entrenchment where the targets proposed may be placed. There may be a range of from 1,200 to 1,500 yards here, which is sufficient to show the value and work of the Hotchkiss guns, which are to be used by the artillery section of the attacking force.

The principal argument in favor of the Manoa Valley fields is that the open ground will permit the carrying through of all the movements without any interruption other than that which comes from the presence of the guava trees, which dot the entire hillside. These, however, will furnish shade for the men after the exercises, and as well, fine shields for the tents of the camp.

There will be an inspection of the regiment Friday evening, preliminary to the field exercises. The camp outfit will be sent up to the site chosen on that day, and the squads will place the tents and lay out the company streets, so that the men will have little to do after their arrival. Col. W. Jones, in reference to the camp, said last evening:

"A week ago Saturday, when Colonel McCarthy, Captain Ashley, Lieutenant Hancock and myself went to Moanalua, we looked over the proposed site for the field exercises, and then the railroad train, and it appeared in every way suitable. The klu on the hillside, makai of the salt lake, appeared very low and sufficiently scattered to allow the men to go through with little or no difficulty.

"On closer inspection this morning, going over the ground covered by klu, we noticed that it was too high, and grew too close together for men to penetrate readily, which would not permit the field exercises to be executed in the manner desired; and if the men forced their way through, it would be ruinous to their uniforms.

"Having been to Manoa Valley last week and inspected the grounds, it was seen that the site there was better adapted to field exercises, being much more open, with little or no brush on that part which it would be necessary to use.

"We, therefore, after finishing the inspection at Moanalua this morning, came to the conclusion that the field exercises had better be held in Manoa. The transportation facilities would of course take us right to the camp at Manoa, but the Rapid Transit Company having completed a portion of the track through the College Hill grounds, the cars will run up the hill to within half a mile of our proposed camp, so that the transportation is to all intents and purposes as good to that place.

"The advantages for the men in the camp at Manoa greatly outweigh what may be had at Moanalua, affording plenty of places to go, shade, and with bathing facilities close at hand, while at Moanalua there is absolutely no shade, and the

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

CUTS DOWN ARMY WORK

Concentrating the Supplies and Offices.

Transport will not stop at Honolulu after this time, unless there is a special object in having them take this route, owing to the shipping here of supplies or men. This course was decided upon by Quartermaster General Ludington while he was here the first time, on his way to the Philippines, and the course is now being followed. The plan of the Department is to try sending the ships by the great circle route, as the largest vessels in the transport service can carry enough coal to make the complete trip without encroaching too much upon the cargo space.

The transport service through this port is estimated to cost the government in the neighborhood of \$5,000 more for each vessel than to send the ships through direct. The addition to the time of the voyage is at the very least four days, while there is to be covered in the region of 500 miles greater distance. This has been added to the fact that the price of coal here is an item, and the desire of the Department to get its expenses down to a business basis was responsible for the change in route. As it is the coal now held here by the Army Department, 5,000 tons, will be used up and the keeping of coal piles will then be discontinued. The reason for this action is the new contract which has been made, for the service of the army with coal in lots as desired.

The new coal contract contemplates the using of American coal, the Russian product, which is controlled here by E. Dillingham. The terms of the contract are that there shall be delivered at the wharf of the army coal in lots as desired and at the time asked. This relieves the quartermaster of the necessity of keeping a stock, which will deteriorate, and which is subject to the danger of fire. With this done away with, seems no reason for any stock being carried, and the expense will be much decreased.

The desire for doing away with unnecessary expense will be displayed in another way too, in that there will be at once a reduction of the supplies which are to be kept on hand here. There are now 100 head of mules and horses, some left here by the last horse transport, and others kept for the service of the post. Since the reduction of the post to one of two companies, the Department has seen that there is no need to keep so much live stock and there will be a reduction of at least one-half in the supply. The horses and mules will be sold, if practicable, and if not, perhaps there will be some arrangement made for the sending of the surplus supply on to Manila.

At least there will be no keeping of the coral at Iwilei much longer, as the stores kept in the warehouses there have been removed to the buildings on the barracks reservation. Much of this stock of heavy stores will be sent on to Manila or back to San Francisco, as it may be deemed best by the Department. This includes ranges and such things, which will not be of immediate service here, since the size of the post has been reduced. This means that all the government holdings will be very soon returned to their owners, and the business concentrated. The surplus animals probably will be kept at Camp McKinley, and the teams used in the city by the quartermaster kept near the transport office.

The Siberia.

NEWPORT NEWS (Va.), Oct. 13.—The new steamship *Siberia*, building for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service between San Francisco and Hongkong, with Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki as ports of call, will be launched at the shipyard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company next Saturday afternoon. The *Siberia* and the *Korea*, her sister ship, are the largest vessels ever built on this hemisphere, and, naturally, there is much interest in the launching throughout this and adjoining states. From present indications there will be an immense gathering of people in Newport News to witness the event.

The *Siberia* and *Korea* are exactly alike, and the contract price of each is \$2,000,000, making them the costliest as well as the largest merchant vessels ever built at an American shipyard. With a speed of something like twenty knots an hour, the *Siberia* and *Korea* will be the fastest ships on the Pacific. The *Siberia* will be required to make eighteen knots, but the probability is that she will be a twenty-knot ship easily. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 572 feet 4 inches; beam, 63 feet; depth, 40 feet; draught, 27 feet; displacement, 18,000 tons.

Government Money Stolen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—W. H. Brendell, collector of customs at Buffalo, New York, has been in this city recently in consultation with the sub-treasury officials and secret service officers over the theft of \$5,200 from an express package containing \$7,000 consigned from Buffalo to the sub-treasury here. The original package was filled with \$7,000 in bills of the same denomination and were in it when it was made in the covering at Buffalo, and when the package was again filled, these pinholes, which had penetrated two portions of the covering, were found to fit exactly. The package was carefully traced, and it was shown that it had not been tampered with from the time it was received for by the express company until it was delivered at the sub-treasury. It was also proved that it had been received for in good order at the sub-treasury, and that the seals were unbroken. After the expert examination the secret service men are inclined to think the package was tampered with after it reached the sub-treasury and had been received for.

Both Boers and British lost heavily in the engagement between the troops of Kekewich and Delarey. General Botha is likely to have escaped. The British have declared martial law for all Cape Colony.

THE RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

(The N. Y. Expansionist.)

The most signal change in the commerce of Hawaii has been, undoubtedly, the substitution of steam for sails in ocean freightage—a change which may be rightly accounted one of the first fruits of annexation, for it was certainly stimulated by the rising demands of the sugar crop, with a positive assurance of a great home market. Two years ago the clipper ship lines of Flint & Co. and Dearborn & Co., running from New York to San Francisco, with Hawaiian connections, were replaced by the incorporation of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which has now four fine steamers in commission and five more in course of construction. This strong American company is handling at present a large proportion of the Hawaiian export trade, and no observer of conditions in the Islands is better qualified to speak with authority of their needs than Mr. George S. Dearborn, the president and active manager of this line.

In reply to the inquiry of *The Expansionist*, Mr. Dearborn said: "Hawaii's sugar crop overshadows every other product of the Islands today from a commercial point of view. Some wool is clipped, but this is not yet an important product. There has been a successful growth of high-grade coffee to a limited extent, and there is already a considerable production of fine bananas, pineapples and other fruits, with an excellent prospect of extension if reliable labor could be secured. Last year's crop of sugar, roughly figured, was 200,000 tons. It would probably have reached 300,000 tons had it not been for labor troubles—not strikes exactly, as the term is commonly applied, but rather the indolent and obstinate determination of the body of laborers to make their working days to suit their own whims."

The most pressing and vital concern of Hawaii at present is how to secure and maintain a supply of competent labor adequate to the rising demands of the plantations. The lack of this supply is already greatly disheartening to enterprise and disastrous to investment. For a clear understanding of this problem it must first be realized that the requisite labor supply can not be obtained from the present population. This is inadequate to the demands, and the more so because the native Hawaiian is rarely willing to work in the sugar fields. He takes to water like a duck, and when he wants employment, he usually seeks it as a boatman, fisherman, or longshoreman. His wants are few, and as long as he can get a living he will turn his back on the hot, hard, plodding work of the sugar plantation. So the advance of sugar growing is necessarily dependent on foreign labor.

The most industrious, efficient, and reliable laborers on the plantations are unquestionably the Chinese. Under the exclusion enforced by the Geary Act, it has been necessary to seek for laborers from other nations. The Japanese on the Islands are fairly good workmen when they are willing to work. They have not yet advanced to the institution of labor unions and walking delegates, but they have not missed any open chance of profit-sharing. Immediately upon the annexation of the Islands they demanded a big increase of wages—averaging perhaps thirty per cent. They got it, but, instead of operating as an incentive, the increase actually caused a falling off in the work. Now they can hardly be induced to labor more than three days in the week. If there was an abundant supply of labor, their leading would be less vexing, but, under existing conditions, it is crippling to the industry.

An attempt has been made to fill the melting ranks of labor by inviting the immigration of Porto Ricans. Perhaps there are now over 5,000 natives of Porto Rico in the Islands, and 5,000 more coming in. This influx is of some service, though the greater part is unskilled labor, but unfortunately the average Porto Rican immigrant is not a steady worker.

Hospital Corps of N. G. H. is Formed.

IN CONNECTION with the Medical Department of the National Guard of Hawaii, a hospital corps has been quite recently organized.

The prime movers in the matter were Dr. Garvin and Hospital Steward Naylor who have been assisted in the consummation of the project by Dr. Cooper and Dr. Meyers. The former holds the rank of major surgeon in the 1st regiment and the latter is the surgeon of the 2nd battalion with the rank of captain.

The members of the hospital corps were recruited from outside or transferred from other companies. About two weeks ago work began in earnest with the regular hospital drill. Drills are held once every week in the drill shed. At present the drill is in "the first aid to wounded" section of the drill regulations of the Hospital Corps of the United States Army. The manual of the latter which works in unison with the "first aid" is also receiving careful attention.

The dispensary is at the Bungalow and the corps' room in the drill shed. The corps is not fully equipped yet. The members have full uniforms but the appointments of the drill will have to be drawn from the quartermaster in Washington, D. C.

During the progress of the sham battle next Sunday, the hospital corps will be with the regiment on the firing line. The members will then have a chance to do their first real emergency work and will attend to all accidents and take care of the fatigued and otherwise distressed who may fall from the ranks of the opposing forces.

When the last big maneuvers of the National Guard took place two or three years ago there was no hospital corps in existence and all mishaps had to be attended to by the regimental surgeons in person. Next Sunday the corps will be on hand with litters, there being no ambulance wagons at their disposal. A full line of drugs and bandages will be taken along.

Last Sunday the corps attended the practice march of the regiment in Maunaloa valley and in some measure got their hand in.

The corps carries a hospital guidon the device of which is a red cross on a

white background. The uniform consists of a blue blouse, forage cap, white trousers and brown leggings. A brassard is worn on the left arm.

nor accustomed to work except by his own measure. When he is tired of working he will quit any day, and his employer may fret to no purpose.

From the proper point of view of the best advantage to the Islands—their most rapid and stable development—there should be a modification, in my judgment, of the present range of exclusion under the Geary Act—permitting the entrance and employment of a certain fixed number of Chinese laborers, simply sufficient for the urgent needs of the sugar plantations. This concession, as I have pointed out, would not be oppressive to the Hawaiian native, for the native does not want to labor in the sugar fields. On the other hand, it would be clearly to his advantage to stimulate, as far as practicable, the chief industry of the Islands; for the development of this industry will expand necessarily every other opening for employment, extending to commerce of the Islands and furnishing more abundant means for other internal development. I believe that the more intelligent natives, who practically make and mark popular opinion, will appreciate this fact and put no block in the way of this measure.

There should be, further, no considerable outside opposition to such a consideration and careful amendment of the Geary Act, for it will be difficult to put up any bugbear of Chinese competition. The total feasible sugar production of the Islands hardly exceeds 500,000 tons, in my judgment, and this total can hardly be reached under the most advantageous conditions in face of the rising home product, and the probable development in Cuba, with the close trade relations that will be formed with the United States.

This is not, and should not be allowed to become a political issue. It is strictly an economic condition that confronts us, a plain business concern to be considered soberly, judiciously, patriotically, and with a rightful appreciation of our national responsibility to the people of the Islands, who have welcomed union with our great republic in full reliance on the fact that the Islands should be brought home to every mind that every ton of sugar or any other product of the Islands means the enlarged purchase of products of the farmers and manufacturers of the United States mainland. Whatever stimulates Hawaii's production is therefore, inevitably, doubly stimulating to the national production. Practically all the food and fuel now consumed on the Islands is imported from the Pacific Slope, and that great section has perhaps the largest proportional stake in the prosperity of the Islands. But this is not a sectional question. It is broadly national in its appeal to the nation's interest and honor.

If there is a current impression that the sugar plantations of the Islands are largely a monopoly of the Spreckels, it is a mistaken one. The Spreckels are not among the large owners. There are approximately sixty plantations, and the chief operators are Castle & Cooke, H. Hackfeld & Co., C. Brewer & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, W. G. Irwin & Co., E. F. Dillingham and F. A. Schaefer & Co.

There are no refineries on the Islands and comparatively little of the sugar crop goes into home consumption. Practically all is exported, and almost all this export comes to New York and San Francisco. Steam transportation has almost entirely supplanted sailing vessels in this carrying trade. Probably not more than 20,000 tons are now carried in sailing vessels.

The return freights to the Islands are in greater part a miscellaneous assortment of manufactured goods—dry goods, hardware, structural iron and nails, refined and lubricating oils, etc. The bulk of the goods for the market demand of the natives and common laborers runs from medium to low grade, but there is a considerable demand for higher class goods for the supply of Honolulu—now a thriving city with a population of 20,000 and a number of fine stores.

MLST REACH THE ASIATIC COAST

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Attorney-General Knox had another long conference with President Roosevelt as to the propositions of the Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines by way of Hawaii and Guam. Knox advised the president to take no action at present, but to await further information as to the purpose of the company after its cable was completed to the Philippines. It is deemed desirable to know whether it would extend its own line to China or would make arrangements with the English cable company that already had a cable from Hongkong to Manila. The Attorney-General regarded it as very important that there should be a complete line from the United States to the Philippines and the continent of Asia, as in case of war it might be necessary for the United States to not only control a cable line to the Philippines, but also to control a line from the Philippines to China or some other point in Asia.

The matter of the Spanish concessions granted in 1898 to the English company, giving it an exclusive franchise for cable connections in the Philippines, was carefully considered. Attorney-General Knox advised the president that this exclusive franchise would not hold. He cited the recent action by the Transvaal Commission, which held that concessions granted by the Boer government in the Transvaal would not be recognized as valid by the British government.

The probability is that no definite action will be taken by the president in relation to the company's proposition until the company has made clear its intentions regarding the cable line between the Philippines and China.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS. Henderson Grimes, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

ANGLICAN PROPERTY

Property Deeds Now Held in Trust.

Bishop Willis will resign as titular Bishop of Hawaii in April, 1902, to be succeeded by an American missionary bishop, according to the resolution passed recently by the House of Bishops in San Francisco. No meeting of the synod of the Anglican church is necessary to ratify the action of the House of Bishops, as an invitation was extended to that body about two years ago by the local synod, asking that the jurisdiction of the American Episcopal church be extended here.

The next most important feature connected with the transfer of the English to the American jurisdiction will be the change in the trust deed to conform with the new methods to be established by the American church.

T. Clive Davies, the delegate of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, representing the element in the diocese desirous of having American jurisdiction has just returned from San Francisco where he presented the memorial of the Anglican church. He stated yesterday that his sole information as to what had taken place in the House of Bishops had been derived from the newspaper accounts. From these he gathered that the American church would appoint a missionary bishop for the diocese of Hawaii to succeed Bishop Willis upon his resignation.

The trust deed referred to is that entered into by the government of the monarchy, which granted to the trustees the grounds upon which the church has erected its cathedral. This was placed in the keeping of trustees and by them and their successors to be held in trust for the Anglican church. Although the government has been successively a monarchy, a provisional government, a republican and now a territory of the United States, this has not affected the trust deed. Among the requirements of that deed is the use of the English prayer book. The form of prayer was altered to accord with the governments in vogue, but at present the American prayer book, with its reference to the Governor of the Territory and the President of the United States cannot be made use of here, until some arrangement is effected with the Territorial government, whereby the lands and property now held in trust by the trustees of the Anglican church, are transferred to trustees of the new American church.

It is understood according to the deed that when the Anglican church ceased to exercise its powers here, the lands should revert back to the government. The government granting the lands in question was a monarchy, and although political changes have taken place since then, the agreement as far as the government was not in the least affected. But now that the change of Anglican to American church jurisdiction is imminent, a new agreement must be entered into. When this is done the American Episcopal prayer book can be lawfully used.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.

"I believe I saved my (nine-year-old) boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Emperor William has returned to Berlin from a three weeks' hunt.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sore of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50 each, and in cases containing at times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

IST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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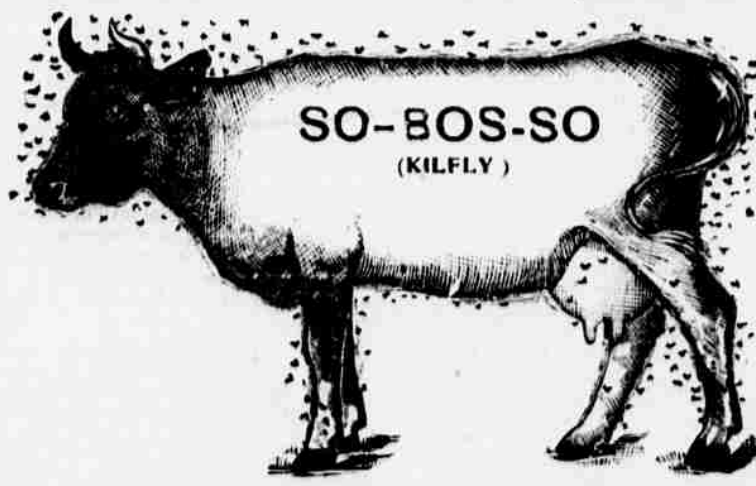
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SO-BOS-SO
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A Liquid Mixture
Designed to Protect
COWS AND HORSES
From Torture by
Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant
and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 25.

The beet sugar grower is getting hard knocks from the sugar trust and the turn of the Cuban planters will come next.

Each allied commander having assured his troops that they were the best in China, nothing remains but the general order of thanks of the Chinese court for the "expulsion" of the foreign devils.

A private cable company wants to be subsidized so that it may span the Pacific and make landings on Hawaii and the Philippines. This is a rather poor time for that proposition. Ufelo Sam now has a chance to pick his cable off a Christmas tree.

There is no landing problem in the way of the Commercial Cable Company, the Attorney General having decided that a domestic company has the right to land its cable on American soil. This clears the way for the great enterprise upon which so much of the future prosperity of Hawaii depends.

The Czar does not seem to care much whether he wounds French susceptibilities. Before going to France he visited the Kaiser and now he is on his way to meet the other monarchs of the Dreihund. As a French ally he takes the remarkable course of trying to stand well with the enemies of France, all of which indicates that he cares more about keeping the peace and promoting loans than in enabling France to pay her old scores.

Chile and Argentina are pretty certain to clash sooner or later. They are rivals for the primacy of the part of the world in which they are situated and hate each other on general principles in the usual South American way. Just now there is trouble over Chile's strategic roads in the Andean region the ownership of which is in dispute between the two countries. That such roads are being constructed is a pretty sure sign that Chile means to use them to the disadvantage of her rival.

The new battleship Wisconsin with two Rear Admirals on board will soon be a passing guest at Honolulu. When Pearl Harbor is opened and docked and the cable laid, the presence of battleships and Rear Admirals will be no novelty. In fact we shall look to see Oahu made the principal naval station of the United States in the Pacific with a Rear Admiral in command and a squadron at his disposal. This island is an ideal strategic point and when naval facilities are added, it may soon become known as the American Bermuda or Esquimaux.

The Chinese court has started for Peking but will hardly know its old palace home when it arrives. One may doubt if any portable article of value is left on the premises. There are, however, magnificent treasures of art in other parts of the empire and these will be drawn upon by the Viceroy to embellish the home of the imperial clan wherever it may be finally fixed. Peking is now so near the Russian border that it is not regarded as a safe place for the Chinese government. Formerly the Manchus sovereigns wanted to live close to their native province, but with the Russians there even the sentimental reason for keeping Peking as the capital has gone.

THE EPISCOPAL CHANGE.

There is no reason for special grievance on the part of Bishop Willis' friends at the conclusion reached by the Episcopal Bishops regarding the future of the church in these islands. The church, like other institutions here, has simply passed under the American flag. Long ago by the action of the British ecclesiastical authorities it was cut off from foreign jurisdiction and has since been part and parcel of a separate See, neither British nor American and therefore unrecognizable on the territory of either nation where the idea of a church within a church is not acceptable. Inevitably when annexation came Bishop Willis' powers were doomed. Whatever the questions of title to property might be, his private See could not last without traversing both the letter and the spirit of the canon law. If his friends thought differently they were less well-informed than the Bishop himself who has admitted, in recent interviews, that the church must become American.

It was hoped by some that the House of Bishops would, in taking control here, appoint Mr. Willis as the missionary Bishop in charge. Doubtless many of the American prelates would have been glad to do so on personal grounds. But it was for the Convention to decide what was best for the Episcopal church, not what was best for any individual. The facts stated the Bishops in the face that the total church membership, divided by the years of its existence, would only show a growth of about fifty per annum; and that the quarrel between shepherd and flock was likely to cause the ultimate extinction of Episcopal influence here. It was necessary to rid the ship of its Jonah and over Willis went. Doubtless the American Bishops did not enjoy the task but there was nothing else to do, except to let the ship itself drift upon the rocks.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

It may take all the proverbial and historical friendship between Japan and our own country to avert serious differences between the countries over the alleged discrimination in the matter of the examination of emigrants of that nation arriving at our ports. The acute sensitiveness with which the Japanese view any reflection upon their accomplishments, their advancement or their racial status, makes it very hard for any nation to take a stand, placing these people apart from others. The Japanese are loyal to a fault, and if at this time they are inclined to view what they call discrimination as an unfriendly act, they will go to any length to avenge their wounded feelings.

Whatever may be said about the Japanese coolies, their scientific men have made for themselves a place among the thinkers and investigators of the world which may not be spoken of other than with respect. Of all the professions in which they have entered with spirit, not one bears so indelibly the mark of their genius as that of medicine. There is not a single specialty to which they have not contributed expert knowledge and their bacteriological researches are standards for the world. The United States quarantine service men in the Orient speak in the highest terms of the remarkable work done in the stamping out of the plague when it got a foothold on their island; and there seems good reason to believe that the world will yet owe to the scientists of that nation much for their researches concerning the yellow pest.

While the feeling of irritation is reported to exist in Japan over the course of the examining surgeons here, it is well that there has been at Tokio no charge that there was, on the part of the examiner in the America Maru affair, any indiscretion, but a recognition that the utmost possible delicacy marked the entire affair. It must be recognized that there is, on the part of the Japanese, a growing sense of their own importance in the world's politics, and that this is no longer a people which will meekly submit to any sort of discrimination. Where there is now the most lively feeling of gratitude for the part taken by the United States in the opening of the Empire to the world, there may easily be aroused an intense feeling of hatred for real or fancied insults.

What would be the effect upon Hawaiian interests in the event of a policy of reprisals by the Japanese, is a question which may not be answered, but that it would be great is certain. At this time there is no place in the world so well known in Japan, speaking of the country districts, as is Hawaii. The thousands of returning Japanese have spread the fame of these islands, until even the names of the plantations, of the managers whose dealings with the laborers have produced the best impressions upon them, and of the work which is offered, are as well known there as here.

Reports which are coming by each ship indicate that the class of emigrants which is now coming here, or preparing to come, is of the best. The people are those who have money enough to pay their passage and provide for their return, are healthy and above all are coming here in families. This is a class of laborers which will be most desirable for there would be little danger that such people would be other than steady, and that they would be leaving the plantations very soon. The leading Japanese believe that this emigration will come here from this time, if there is no obstacle in the way, in the shape of an edict prohibiting emigration.

Going further there is a side of the question which means much to the world as well. With the critical state of the politics of the East Japan needs all the friends possible in the world powers. There cannot be too many of them, and with any alienation of the United States there would be left a gap which would be impossible to fill. This would be a great blow to the Japanese, and may have the effect of holding off any ultimate action for a time. There is no doubt but the American authorities are making a hard fight to prevent any lodging of the plague upon our island and mainland shores, and the question now is whether or not there will be any modification of the examination order, after new representations are made at the capital.

DEALING WITH ANARCHISTS.

We find in the Literary Digest a resume of press opinion on the subject of how to deal with anarchists, which is of special interest at this time. The Digest says:

The editorials and communications that are appearing in the newspapers on the problem of the anarchist and what to do with him afford an interesting variety of remedies for what is universally conceded to be a pretty grave problem. It seems likely that Congress will take up the matter at its coming session, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, is quoted as saying that "a statute prohibiting gathering of anarchists is not improbable." "It is to be hoped," says the Washington Star, "that before the winter closes Congress will have passed a law to strike directly at the root of the evil and put a stop to the assemblage of persons preaching and entertaining views inimical to the institution of government in general, under as heavy a penalty as may safely be imposed." Such a law, the San Francisco Call observes, was prepared in 1894 by John G. Carlisle, then Secretary of the Treasury, but failed of passage because Congress was so taken up with the discussion of the tariff bill of that year. Information for the use of Congress is being collected, it is said, by postoffice inspectors all over the country, who will obtain lists of all the anarchists in their districts and forward them to Washington, where Chief Wilkie of the secret service will have them printed in a "Red Book." In Rochester, N. Y., Justice Davy of the state supreme court, according to a despatch to the New York Sun, has ordered a searching investigation of the group of one hundred anarchists in Rochester, and ordered

that every person found to be a member of the local society be indicted for conspiracy to overthrow the government. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "An avowed anarchist has no civil rights superior to those of the avowed thief. The community can be rid of one as readily as of the other. Every anarchist nest in the United States can be broken up and its members dispersed, every public anarchist meeting or parade can be prevented, and the entire anarchist propaganda checked, if not suspended, by local police regulations, and a few general state statutes, which will not conflict with the provisions of the Constitution." And the St. Louis Globe-Democrat adds similarly: "Civilization has been tardy and weak in dealing with these demons. They should be deprived of a citizenship they denounce and denied a place in the communities they seek to plunge into chaos. When the fact is distinctly grasped that every anarchist is an assassin in his tendencies and propaganda, the hardpan of truth in his case will be reached and the remedy applied will be adequate. Banishment and exclusion are the only effective resources. The disease must be cut out with a steady, resolute hand."

Mr. John R. Dos Passos, a New York lawyer who is regarded as an authority on constitutional law, urges in a communication to the New York Times that alien anarchists be banished, that "societies which advocate such doctrines must be exterminated," and that the Government "make it a misdemeanor for any person in public or private to profess anarchist principles as defined by law, or to counsel, advise, direct, command, or incite any one or more persons to become anarchists and commit the crimes of anarchy."

As a part of this program he would "extinguish their journals and literature." The idea of banishing the anarchists seems to meet favor in many quarters. Dr. L. K. Funk, in a letter to the New York Sun, makes the picturesque suggestion that they be deported "to some one fruitful island, distant from land and from the usual roads of the sea, sufficiently large to comfortably hold and support all of this class of anarchists who may be found in the different civilized countries of the world; that this island be strongly guarded to prevent escape, otherwise these people to be allowed absolute freedom, free from all law and all control, free to practise anarchy and work it out to its logical results. It would be interesting," he remarks, "to see what these anarchists would do with the thief, the murderer, and other criminals who may rise up among them. The whole experiment would be educative, and to no one more so than to the anarchist."

Not a few journals of considerable weight, however, seriously doubt whether harsh treatment of the anarchists will do any good. The Philadelphia Press, Postmaster-General Smith's paper, notices briefly the remedies proposed by Mr. Dos Passos, and remarks that "it must be remembered that all [the restriction] now proposed in this country has existed for a decade in every continental country in Europe, without effect." And Albert Shaw says, in the Review of Reviews: "After all, no direct measures taken by national or state lawmakers can accomplish very much. The best safeguard lies in our greater devotion as a nation to all the best ideals of a democratic republic. As to the personal safety of our high officers of state, and of other men conspicuous in the world of affairs, we may indeed exercise a little more care; but we cannot provide such safeguards as are thrown about a European monarch, without such changes in our methods as are not feasible." So, too, thinks Mr. Bryan, who says, in his Commonwealth: "We can not give full protection to our officials merely by passing laws for the punishment of those who assault them; neither can we give them adequate protection by closing our gates to those known to advocate anarchy. These remedies, good as far as they go, are incomplete. We can only bring absolute security to our public servants by making the Government so just and so beneficent that every citizen will be willing to give his life if need be to preserve it to posterity."

"Rash or radical measures might do infinitely more harm than good," thinks the Chicago Tribune, and it believed that "it would be unfortunate if too sweeping a law should be enacted against immigrants." Charities (New York), whose editor has a close acquaintance with slum conditions in the metropolis, declares that "there is no cure for anarchy but education. There is no assurance that the most precious and useful lives will be respected unless we teach by example and precept that insignificant lives also are worthy of complete protection. The unsanitary tenement, the dangerous factory, the brutal police force, the drunken parent, the insensate mob burning its victim—these are seeds of anarchy."

RAPID TRANSIT A SUCCESS.

The business done by the Rapid Transit Company would seem to warrant all the extensions which have so far been proposed and which would give quick service to the more attractive suburbs. It is now shown that there is a large class of people that inclines to ride in swift and well-kept cars merely for the riding; and that this class added to the people who naturally use the cars to go to and from their homes assures the Rapid Transit Company of a steady and profitable business.

One other thing which tells in the interest of the trolley cars or of any cars, is the climate. In the tropics there is a constitutional aversion to walking; so much so that Honolulu supports more backs than any other town of its size in the world, and even makes its wretched tramcar system enormously profitable to the stockholders. When, in such a place, rapid transit is organized on a nickel basis, as it has been here, it is bound to win. It simply can't help doing business.

If the Rapid Transit lines are extended to Waikiki and beyond, out Moanalua way and to the Pali we believe the results will be all that the present experiment suggests.

CURBING FREE SPEECH.

It is all very well to talk about suppressing free criticism of public officials and affairs in this country but it would be unwise to go to extremes. Should the gag be enforced upon the man and the gavel placed upon the wrist of the writer, the criminal in office would be the first to profit by it. Freedom of speech and of the press means, for one thing, that knavery in high place shall not go unchallenged and that the cause of good government shall not lack for aid when it is threatened by thieves and spoliators.

But it is another thing to permit a systematic assault, by speech or pen, upon the whole theory of government and the guarantees of law and order. We are in duty bound to keep our institutions safe from assault both from without and from within. We must, at all hazards, preserve the peace. Thus any form of seditious effort, especially that in the direction of anarchy, ought to be sternly repressed. Liberty does not mean that a man shall do as he pleases. He has the right to do as he pleases only when he pleases to do right; and he does not do right when he attempts to disorganize society.

Free speech within the law of national self-preservation; a free press answerable for incitements to crime or for the practice of crime; crime to be defined, beyond its present definitions, as an attempt to deny the authority of the State or to break down the safeguards of the law. Towards such a status public opinion is going with precision and force.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Call at Hopp's for fine furniture.

There will be a fine card of races at Hilo on Thanksgiving day.

Dr. H. V. Murray is about to take his departure to Shanghai, to remain permanently.

The election for a successor to the late Representative Ewalle, of Hilo, will probably be held December 29th.

The annual meeting of the Union Mill Company will be held at the office in Kohala, on Monday, November 4, at 10 o'clock.

Among the arrivals on the Mikahala yesterday morning, was C. Halvorsen, former deputy sheriff of Waimea, Kauai.

The Rapid Transit cars will be running through the College Hills tract and up Manoa Valley the beginning of next week.

Charles Brewer & Co., of Boston, give notice that the bark Nauvau, 377 tons, will leave New York on or about December 29 for this port.

Mr. Walter D. McBryde has been appointed Deputy Collector and Inspector for the sub-port of Koloa on the island of Kauai by Collector of the Port E. R. Stackable.

A deed of trust of all the property belonging to him has been made by Contractor W. M. Campbell to H. Waterhouse & Co., which firm undertakes to manage his business until the present financial stringency is over.

Baseball is again receiving attention in Hilo, and the new town nine is made up of V. L. Bosck, Charles Hitchcock, John P. Bento, C. A. Simpson, H. T. Lake, H. S. Overend, H. Hoapili, J. Pestano and Benjamin Spaulding.

The death of Frederick Vassman, aged seventy years, was reported yesterday. The deceased was born at Kona, and of American parents. Death was due to typhoid fever. The interment took place at Pearl City.

Collector Pratt is preparing for the annual rush of taxes, which is expected to begin by the first of the month. If necessary, the office will be kept open nights to accommodate taxpayers. Treasury warrants will be accepted as cash.

Superintendent Boyd and Markon Campbell, of the Public Works Department, left on the Claudine yesterday for Lahaina. They will inspect the damage to the reservoir at that point, and then continue their journey of investigation over the island.

The old electric light poles on the Waikiki side of Fort Street are being relieved of the wires, which are being transferred to new and stronger poles. The old ones are much decayed, near the surface of the ground, and are readily toppled over with a tackle.

Superintendent Atkinson, of the Department of Public Instruction, visited Oahu plantation yesterday to look into the matter of school accommodations. The schoolhouse is very much overcrowded, and no appropriation has been made for additional buildings.

Assistant Postmaster Madeira departed yesterday on the Moana for a six weeks' vacation, which will take him as far east as Chicago. He will also visit his old home in Santa Cruz. Rumor has it he may take unto himself a bride while away. He will also study postoffice methods on the Mainland.

An offer has been made by the directors of the proposed men's hotel to the Commissioners of Education to sell the Hopper residence, to be removed and used for a schoolhouse on the adjoining Pohukaina school property. While the offer will be considered, it is not likely that it will be accepted.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company agents have received advice from New York that the steamship Hawaiian will sail from that port on or about October 26; the Oregonian on December 10th, and the Californian on January 10th. Shippers will govern themselves accordingly in making shipments from the East.

W. O. Smith leaves today on the Alameda for San Francisco and New York. Before his return he may go to Washington, though it is not at all certain that the income tax law appeal will be presented. It was at first decided to test the decision of the Hawaiian Supreme Court in the United States Supreme Court, but there is some doubt now as to whether this will be done.

Passengers on Pain's tram cars are often annoyed by the promiscuous use to which Japanese workmen make of them to carry their carpenters' and blasting tools. On the Beretania street car which left Fort street for Punahoa about 6 o'clock last evening, were a dozen Japanese workmen who deposited on the rear platform six sledge hammers, eight shovels, five picks, five crowbars, buckets and a mass of small tools, over which passengers had to pick their way and take their chances of stumbling over them into the street. Early every morning, and about 6 o'clock every evening, the tram cars are transformed into veritable freight cars.

Passengers of the steamer Hating, which was stranded off the Alaskan coast, were safely landed at Vancouver.

Every Exertion a Task Every Care a Burden

There is failure of the strength to do and the power to endure; there is weakness "all over" that is persistent and constant.

The vital functions are impaired, food does not nourish, and the whole system is run down.

A medicine that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion, invigorates and tones is needed.

What Hood's Sarsaparilla did for Mrs. L. B. Garland, Shady, Tenn., it has done for others. She took it when she was all run down—without appetite, losing flesh, and unable to do her work. It restored her appetite, increased her weight, and made her well and strong. This is her own unsolicited statement.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. The earlier treatment is begun the better—begin it today.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 786. Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. Tickets are issued.

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugars and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Grave Pains in the back, and all kinds of complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 24 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE

INSURANCE

AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates, Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President

P. C. Jones Vice President

C. H. Cooke Cashier

F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors.—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,

Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood.

This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It sets the whole body going again—man, woman and child.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!

Drink no substitute for

KOMEL

the pure juice of the grape fruit.

CARBONATED ONLY BY THE

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

(Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii.

601 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.

Island orders solicited.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

1256 Fort St. just above the Orpheum.

Beautiful Gifts

Just look into our corner window and see the pretty things.

Rich Cut Glass, Sterling Silver, Ornaments, etc. We carry a large assortment, and our goods are up to date.

Gurney Refrigerators

In the other window you will see a display of Gurney Refrigerators, the greatest ice saver made. A Refrigerator (not an ice box) for \$10 seems very reasonable, does it not.

One dollar and a half a month for ice is all it will cost you to run this little beauty.

Jewel Stoves

We cannot close without mentioning our Jewel Stoves. You can purchase one for \$10.50, which consumes very little fuel and bakes perfectly. Remember that we carry extra parts for all our Stoves, and can do all the work connected with the same.

We sell Refrigerators and Stoves on the installment plan, and will allow you a fair price for your old stove or refrigerator, regardless of the make.

W.W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

53-55-57 King St., Honolulu.

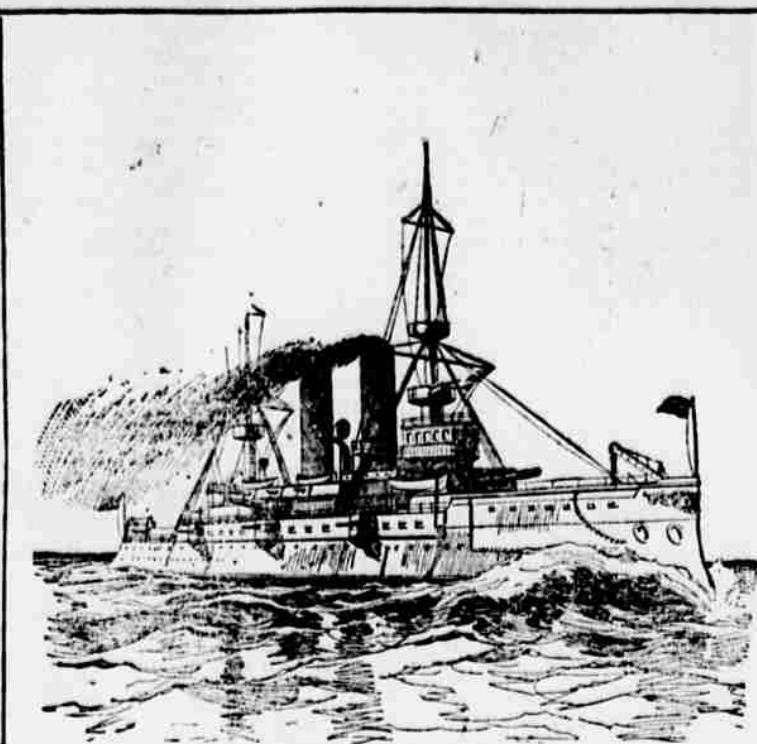
Particular attention given to mail and telephone orders.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Herr Most was sent to the penitentiary for a year, for publishing an anarchistic article.

NEW BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN WITH REAR ADMIRAL CASEY



THE BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN.

AT ANCHOR in the outer harbor lies the great battleship Wisconsin, the new pride of the navy, since by her great showing the ship has displayed a speed capacity which is equaled by nothing afloat of her class or tonnage.

Built in the same yard which turned out the Oregon, with the same carelessness which made that ship the first in her class, as was the Olympia, the pride of the cruisers, the Wisconsin was given all the necessary lines for a champion. And it was not only upon trial trip but in later running that her capacity was displayed. During the test the ship made 17.25 knots average and the maximum speed was 18.54 knots. This was 12 knot better than the sister ship of the Wisconsin, the Alabama, had been able to do, and again the Union Iron Works had sent out a champion of her class.

The Wisconsin carries the flag of Admiral Silas Casey, in command of the Pacific Station, who is on his way to the South Seas, and the stop here is made for the purpose of taking on coal to replace that which was used in the run from Puget Sound, something like 600 tons. This will consume at least three days and it may be that the great battleship will stay until the arrival of her little companion, the transport Solace, which sailed from San Francisco Saturday last, and which is expected to reach here the end of this week. There would be two reasons for this decision if it is reached, in that one of the most notable passengers in the Solace is Admiral Robley Evans, "Fighting Bob," and it may be the desire of Admiral Casey to have him as a guest in the flagship. Yet another admiral will be in the Solace, Admiral Henry Glass, whose promotion followed the retirement of Admiral Schley, which took place on the 9th of this month.

Yet a new test was given to the Wisconsin during the nine days of the passage from the Sound to this port. Leaving the Sound on Monday last Flattery was three days behind when the winds which had been northeast, and fresh only, shifted to south, coming as much from the southeast as from the southwest, and developing into a gale. Seas were piled up and the big vessel forward was under water some of the time. It was the first time the battleship had found any weather and her officers were busily engaged in following her conduct. Everything was snug and taut and the vessel under three-quarters speed, went ahead at the rate of eleven knots, making no fuss, but proving a revelation to those on board. The speed made was within two knots of the rate at which she went through the water when there was a smooth sea, and though there was a great swell accompanying the high wind, the ship was as steady as possible and every man on board was surprised by the perfection of her motion and handling. There was a low and irregular barometer all the time and Capt. George C. Reiter was constantly on watch for worse weather even than was encountered, but two days out of port the wind fell and from that time there was Honolulu weather. But for the storm the ship would have been in port yesterday morning, as the speed was excellent all the way, except when the head wind prevented the chalking up of miles enough to keep an average.

The action of the Wisconsin under stress of weather left a most reassuring impression on the minds of all her officers, and the vessel's speed is thought to be the very highest in list of vessels of this class in the world. Officers of the Wisconsin say their ship will make her contract speed of 16 knots under natural draft, while with the forced draft which is provided the speed attained on the trial will be eclipsed. While the engines of the ship call for only 10,000 horsepower this is believed by the officers to be at least ten per cent below what has been shown on spurs. Thus far the present trip of the Wisconsin is the furthest she has made from home, for since going into commission in February of this year, there has been on no occasion more than a trip to Makdalen Bay, on the Mexican coast, and to Bremerhaven, in Puget Sound.

The Wisconsin was not brought into the harbor, as the conditions under which she is here are such that it is not deemed best to make the trial. The fact that there would be less than half the width of the ship on either side of her if she should try the channel, and that there would be only about four feet under her when she went out, operated to bring about this decision of

the officers. There is a change however that once the mission which is taking Admiral Casey is ended, and the battleship is back here, an effort will be made to bring the vessel into the harbor, so that there may be given a chance for all to see her. And the sight is well worth while, for the great machine is a wonder to any who see one for the first time. Yesterday, after the vessel was at anchor, the guns were unsheathed and the surfaces polished, and every bit of woodwork and ironwork on the vessel cleaned. Away up to the fighting tops the rapid fire guns were given a coat of polishing powder and their grim faces washed with shining fluid. Every squarefoot of surface above the water line was made as clean as possible and the work of the men was early noticeable in the brighter appearance of ship and trimmings. The younger officers were off on shore leave soon after luncheon and the entire appearance was one of a holiday, though today it will be a matter of taking on board tons and hundreds of tons of coal.

The coal will be sent out in the navy lighters containing about 120 tons each, and the plan is to take 600 tons to replace that consumed on the run down from Puget Sound. It is expected that the coal will be alongside early tomorrow morning and the men will get it on board by night, if there is no more sea than there was running yesterday. The ship could take 100 tons an hour if alongside a wharf, but the delay at sea will make the difference. If the coaling is not done within time the ship may not be able to get stores aboard and away until Saturday. This wait may be had at any rate so that any mail which is aboard the Solace, which left five days after the battleship, may be in the hands of the men before they enter on the longer leg of their cruise.

Admiral Silas Casey, who is in command of the Pacific Station, has his flag up on the Wisconsin. This is his first cruise of the Admiral in these waters. He has seen service in the Pacific, in command of the Portsmouth on the shores of California, and in charge of the Twelfth Lighthouse district, also in Chinese and Japanese waters, but for the first time yesterday he saw Honolulu, while the Samoan country is still to be discovered for him. Speaking of his present trip, which may take up a month or six weeks, Admiral Casey said yesterday:

"Everything is in good shape in my division, and this trip is full of pleasure to me, as I have never before cruised in these waters. I am going down to investigate the charges made against Commander Tilley at Tutuila. The charges are such that if I am convinced of their truth, or that there is sufficient in them to justify a legal investigation, I will at once order a court-martial. For this purpose there are coming down in the Solace, which was to sail from San Francisco last Saturday, the 19th, a corps of officers for service on the board. The president of the board will be Admiral Robley Evans, who left Washington the same day we left Seattle. Another member will be Admiral Henry Glass, the former captain of the Charleston and more recently commandant of the training station at San Francisco, who was elevated to his present rank upon the retirement of Admiral Schley; Capt. Merry, in command of this station; Capt. Reiter, who is commanding officer of the Wisconsin; Capt. Cooper, formerly in command of the flagship of the station; Capt. Thomas, who went through here in the Oregon; Capt. Harrington and Captain Meyers, the latter on board here, who will be the judge-advocate.

"These officers, with Commander Sebree, will be in the Solace, which I shall keep in Pago Pago until the end of the investigation, when she will be dispatched on to the Philippines by way of Guam. The members of the court will then return to the United States by a merchant ship. Capt. Tilley will be down in the ship leaving San Francisco October 24th, the Sonoma, which has Tutuila as a port of call. This will mean that he will arrive after we get there.

"There is much talk of Hawaii in the naval circles, and the opinion is universal that there should be no delay in the opening of Pearl Harbor and its improvement. I shall see the harbor if possible before I go on or if not will make a stop on my return. I do not deem it wise to make an attempt to go into the harbor now, as I have a mission and do not want to take any chance of an injury to the ship. When I come back the attempt will be made

to get up to the dock so that the ship may have all the advantage of close coaling and the people may see what I believe is one of the very best battleships. Despite the bad weather we had a smooth trip, though of course on account of the poor ventilation with everything closed up there was too much heat below.

The Wisconsin classes as a seagoing coast-line battleship. She is 268 feet in length, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches beam and 23 feet 6 inches mean draft. The displacement is 11,525 tons and the net tonnage 5,144.64. The ship is equipped with twin screws and triple expansion engines, built to show an indicated horsepower of 10,000. Upon this showing the speed was to be 16 knots, but this was beaten by from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent upon sea trials other than the official.

There are two 12-inch barbette turrets and two military masts. The main battery consists of four 12-inch guns in turrets and 14 6-inch rapid fire guns mounted in broadside batteries. In the secondary battery are sixteen 6-pounder rapid fire, four 1-pounder rapid fire guns, four Colts and two 3-inch field pieces. There are four long Whitehead torpedo tubes in addition.

Of the armor the sides is sixteen and one-half inches and the bottom nine and one-half inches, the water line being thirteen and three-fourths inches, there being about 12,500 cubic feet of corn pith obturating matter. The keel of the vessel was laid February 9th, 1897, and the vessel completed last year.

The vessel's complement includes forty officers and 450 men.

SANDALWOOD AND ITS USES

Getting It Once a Dangerous Calling. Sources of Supply.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has recently prepared a bulletin describing the native trees and plants of Hawaii. Special attention is paid to sandalwood, an article which is comparatively little seen nowadays, except in collections of curios, or in some cobwebbed garret where are stored treasures and relics of the days of our grandfathers and grandmothers, and where you may find a sandalwood box or fan or some such thing.

Sandalwood, according to the authorities, does not grow here as the fifth century before Christ, at least, and appears to have been always one of the most precious of woods. To get it men have suffered hardships and risked death at the hands of natives until the search for sandalwood was considered as dangerous a calling as whaling. On its account John Williams, a celebrated missionary, and a companion lost their lives in 1839. They had gone to Dillon's Bay on the island of Serromango, one of the New Hebrides, to plant a colony, and were there taking natives, who were angry at the devastation of the insular forests by the whites and were killed.

The authorities say that the wood is a native of India, and that it was not discovered generally elsewhere until the middle of the eighteenth century. The different varieties were found in the Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Australia, and more recently, it is said, even in Zanzibar and Venezuela. The trade in the wood became so keen that in most of the places where it grew the forests were practically stripped. In New Caledonia the wood is cultivated to some extent, and in other places steps have been taken to raise the trees and protect them from the wholesale depredations of unscrupulous traders.

The Hawaiian Islands at one time had many forests containing the precious wood, but the demand for it has been so great that the forests have been practically stripped. The trade in the wood became so keen that in most of the places where it grew the forests were practically stripped. In New Caledonia the wood is cultivated to some extent, and in other places steps have been taken to raise the trees and protect them from the wholesale depredations of unscrupulous traders.

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CLERK HANDY IS DEPUTY MARSHAL

Marshal Hendry yesterday appointed as his chief office deputy, Fred C. Handy, formerly deputy United States clerk, he tendering his resignation to that position. His successor has not been appointed. There were a dozen applicants for the position of Deputy Marshal.

Mr. Handy has been deputy clerk for eight months, coming here from Mendocino County, California, where he served as under-sheriff and clerk of court. He was for a time a newspaper publisher, and for eight or nine years secretary of a State Insane Asylum of California.

The appointment has been approved by Judge Estee, and the papers were forwarded to Washington yesterday.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays river, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than four, have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The New York Brussels correspondent of the Times, summarizing reports received from the Congo region in Africa, says rebellion in the neighborhood of Lake Kasaï has been checked by Major Malefey. The rebels, who were few in number, were all dispersed.

ALIENS AS SURETIES

Bonds Signed by Business Men Void.

Article 1557.—The principals in all bonds must be residents of the United States, and the sureties both residents and citizens of the United States.

This bulletin, which appears upon the board at the Custom House, has attracted more attention than any similar notice exposed there, for already there are several persons who have business at the Custom House who have learned the true significance of the section of the customs regulations which is there quoted. The full purport of the notice seems to be not only that in the future there will be close scrutiny of all bonds, to find the status of both principals and sureties, but that those who are on record will be brought to book.

Collector Stackable declares that there is nothing that he can say of the matter at this time, but it is learned that the cause of the appearance of this bulletin was the recent publication of the fact that a certain business man was excused from jury duty in the United States District Court, on the ground that he was a subject of King Edward VII. The fact came to the notice of an official of the customs service who upon investigation found that there was on file a bond, on which appeared the name of the man who had made this declaration. Acting upon this information the official went through other bonds, and it is said found there were others who had given their names as sureties upon bonds with the same conditions, and who are not citizens of the United States.

The matter was at once called to the attention of the Federal judicial authorities, and it was the opinion there that there was only one course open, which was investigation by a grand jury. There may be in this way determined the liability of the signers of bonds, who are aliens though they may have been residents of this country for many years. A question may arise in that there does not appear to be any section of the revised statutes which bears upon the specific case at point, though there undoubtedly is sufficient general law, which would permit the prosecution of any person whose name appears upon the bond contrary to the regulations of the department.

The fact that the names of business men appear thus on bonds, probably grows out of the fact that under former regulations there was no such strict compliance with the rules enforced, and further that there was no similar restriction upon the persons who were permitted to justify as sureties upon the bonds of importers. There was not much bonding done in the old days, and the law was not so closely followed.

It is said that the Federal grand jury will look into this matter and will sift the files of bonds to ascertain all those who have been carrying on their business with the United States government without taking the necessary precautions as to their standing in the eyes of the law. It is regarded as probable that there will be found some way in which the regulation may be made to permit the bonds now on file, to be replaced by others which have legal force.

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BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The taxpayers are hereby notified that the Income Tax for 1901 is now due and payable to the Deputy Assessors of the several districts.

Section 10 Act 20 Session Laws 1901: The Taxes on Income imposed shall be due and payable on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year; and any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the said fifteenth day of November shall have added thereto ten per cent on the amount which shall be due and become a part of such Tax. Interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum shall be added to the amount of such Tax and penalty from the time same shall become due.

All Income Tax not paid by November 15th will be delinquent.

The Delinquent List will be Published after December 1st, 1901.

JAMES W. PRATT, Assessor First Division Island of Oahu, October 8th, 1901. 5983

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Christian Bosse, of Kelahe, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of William Proctor, administrator of the estate of Christian Bosse, late of Kelahe, Kauai, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said court at the courtroom of said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 16th day of October, 1901.

By the Court, H. D. WISHARD, Clerk, 2325—Oct. 18, 25; Nov. 1.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of J. Kamalenui, of Waimea, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Frank A. Gay and T. Brandt, administrators of the estate of J. Kamalenui, late of Waimea, Kauai, wherein they ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them and their sureties from all further responsibility as such administrators.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said court at the courtroom of said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 10th day of October, 1901.

By the Court, H. D. WISHARD, Clerk, 2325—Oct. 18, 25; Nov. 1.

Molokai Land Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the Hui Land of Molokai will be held on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 11 a. m.

AT ANAHOA CHURCH To consider the leasing of the Hui Land of Molokai, levying of taxes, and other very important matters for the benefit of the hui.

All members and shareholders of the Hui Land or their proxies are cordially invited to attend.

Dated Lihue, Kauai, October 9, 1901.

Manager Molokai Hui Land, JAS. H. H. KAIWI.

Secretary Molokai Hui Land, 5987

Olaa Assessments.

THE 16TH AND 17TH ASSESSMENTS, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 5981

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Kealakakua, Hawaii, September 23, 1901.

E. C. GREENWELL.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 15.—Under the operation of Judge Cantrell's order that all persons be searched for concealed weapons before being permitted to enter the room where the trial of Caleb Powers is being held, the judge and all lawyers on both sides submitted to a search this morning at the hands of deputy sheriff. The trial is now under way in earnest. D. M. Woodson, of Frankfort, was the commonwealth's first witness.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Subsidy Will Be Given Lihue Hospital.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The welcome of the Board of Health to Attorney General Dole was the most interesting incident of the regular meeting yesterday afternoon. His chair had been especially decorated for the occasion, and a beautiful heart-shaped bed of white carnations, was laid with white baby ribbon over the back of the chair. Mr. Dole bore the congratulations and salutes of the other members with becoming meekness, but failed to remove the floral offering which had been arranged for the benefit of his bride and himself.

The question of subsidies in the case of the Lihue Hospital was asked by the report of E. A. Mott-Smith, the special committee appointed to investigate. He reported as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 23, 1901.
Dr. H. C. Sloggett, President of the Board of Health:

Sir—Upon the matter of the Lihue Hospital which you referred to me, I beg to inform you, I have examined the rules and regulations governing the conduct of said hospital, and find that under the same the institution is open to the general public. Upon this point this hospital falls within the opinion of the attorney general under date of August 1, 1901.

The auditor informs you under date of September 1, 1901, that "upon the assurance being given through your board by certificate or otherwise, that these institutions are open to the general public under such supervision as the Board of Health may elect to assume," he will audit and pay vouchers of the same for expenditures under different hospital appropriations. The hospital renders a monthly statement of its affairs, the number of cases treated, and particulars in connection therewith. It is therefore under such supervision as the Board of Health exercises in similar cases. The present reports are not in proper form. Upon the receipt of the same properly made out, I recommend that the board be assured of the two points raised by him, and the vouchers be signed and sent in. Yours truly,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.

PLAGUE IS DECREASING.
Dr. Pratt read a letter from Dr. Cofer, giving the report upon plague conditions at Hongkong, showing a gratifying decrease.

For the week ending September 24 there were three cases, and the same number of deaths. For the week ending October 2, there were two cases and the same number of deaths.

INVITATION FROM MICHIGAN.
An invitation was received from Secretary H. B. Baker, of the Michigan Board of Health, for a representative of the board in Honolulu to attend a health convention to be held at Ann Arbor in November. The secretary was instructed to answer the letter, and state that, owing to the impossibility of any member attending, it was necessary to decline the invitation.

OTHER MATTERS.
Dr. Pratt reported that Fish Inspector Kalkina, of Honolulu, is ill, and liable to be confined to his bed for six months, so that it became necessary to appoint an assistant inspector. J. K. Mokumala was given the appointment by the executive officer, and this action was approved by the board.

The petition of the Hawaiian Engineering and Electrical Company to erect their building with a trifle less air space than was allowed under the regulation was granted. This action is not to be a precedent in future cases, and was only taken upon a showing that all sanitary rules had been complied with.

It was reported that twelve lepers had been sent to Molokai by the last steamer.

Dr. B. F. Sandow reported the death of Dr. Sanatara Mukai, at Waimae, Kauai, of typhoid fever on the 14th.

The following were the members of the board present: President Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, Dr. Cooper, Attorney General Dole, and Dr. Moore. Superintendent Auld, Executive Officer Pratt and Secretary Charlack were also in attendance.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—An advance of half a cent a pound in the price of their coffee has just been announced by the Arbuckle Brothers, which makes the cost of the coffee 9 1/2 cents. It is said the coffee houses affiliated with the American Sugar Refining Company have not made any change in the price of package coffee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Paris to the Times says the directors of the new Panama Company in a circular to the shareholders, say that Colombia has expressed its readiness to sanction the transfer of the canal to the United States. An estimate of the value of the undertaking is therefore being prepared, at the request of the Isthmian Canal Commission. It will be ready by the time Congress meets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Landing unexpectedly early Sunday morning at Tabago Island, a watering place twelve miles off Panama, a party of revolutionists surprised the garrison, captured arms and ammunition, kidnapped the alcalde and two other officials, and carried away two small schooners, one of them loaded with provisions, and the other belonging to the alcalde, says the Panama correspondent of the Herald.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—They also obtained a large quantity of provisions from the Chinese stores, and raised about \$300 in silver. Many families from Panama sojourning on the island were much alarmed, and all returned to this city in the evening, fearful of another descent upon the island. The revolutionists left the island at about 8 o'clock Sunday morning from Cherrera, five miles away, where are situated the revolutionary headquarters, under command of Colonel Henao. The government troops on Tabago Island comprise only twelve men, and these men are in a sickly condition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Mr. Chamberlain says the Tribune's London representative, devoted himself in a recent address to a Birmingham temperance society, to showing that it is not by coercive legislation that drunkenness can be put down, but by gradual improvement of the physical and moral conditions of the people. If the people, which he read are to be relied upon, there are three million total abstainers in Great Britain at this moment, which is proof that the law of moral suasion is working rapidly. He referred to his old doctrine of municipal control of the public houses, and suggested that the sale of intoxicants by grocers and clubs should be subject to the approval of the licensing authorities. No scheme of reform which assumed the possibility of confiscating the interests of the publicans would, he asserted with the emphasis of conviction, ever be tolerated by public opinion.

STRATFORD, Conn., Oct. 15.—The large yacht Iowa, of Newberne, N. C., has been wrecked off the mouth of the Housatonic river, and will prove a total loss. A party of ladies and gentlemen on board were taken off safely by the tugboat, and the rest of the summer residents there. The Iowa was owned by Nicholas Armstrong, of New York. She came into the Housatonic river last Thursday. While on the way out at the mouth of the river she missed her way, and went on the rocks at the breaker off Milford Point. As soon as the yacht party had been taken ashore, the crew found it necessary to abandon the sloop.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—According to the Lisbon correspondent of the Herald, Senhor Castelo Branco has left by the Sud express for Paris, on his way to Peking, as Portuguese minister extraordinary, entrusted with an important political mission concerning the delimitation of Macao.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says that King Manuel Victor will not meet the Czar at St. Petersburg, but at some other city, where Emperor Francis Joseph will also be present. It is believed that the chief object of the meeting is to examine the situation in the Balkans, with a view to the antagonism growing between Italy and Austria-Hungary, and the anxiety of Russia to avoid complications.

The date for the meeting has not yet been determined. The King will be accompanied by the premier and foreign minister.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Jewels valued at \$15,000, the property of Mrs. Crane Harrison, of London, missing for five hours, have been returned to their owner. Mrs. Harrison, who was Miss Alice Ogston, a well known society woman of Baltimore, had spent the summer with her daughters at Newport. A few days ago she arrived at Rye Lake, Westchester, for a short visit. More recently she accepted an invitation to spend the night with friends in this city. At the conclusion of her visit a casket containing a diamond brooch and several sapphires was missing. The police were notified and the gems were found in a closet. The police refused absolutely to discuss the matter.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The attempt of the Count de la Vaux to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon, which left Les Sables-Martin, Saturday night, has failed. The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, has received a dispatch from Toulon announcing that the cruiser Du Chayla, which was escorting the balloon and her passengers, which she picked up ten miles east of St. Laurent lighthouse. The balloon was uninjured. The result of the experiment did not cause any surprise after the news broadcast to the sailors by incoming steamers this morning, that the southeast winds which were blowing out at sea would carry the balloon to the coast of Spain or to Gibraltar. Moreover, the latest news from the passengers of the balloon indicated that it was proceeding very slowly. These two factors probably caused Count de la Vaux to abandon his attempt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Times says that in spite of the warlike publications regarding strategic roads made by Chile in disputed territory, and the atmosphere created by the Chilean war party, the President of Chile has made emphatic declarations that friendly and peaceful solution of the difficulties can be reached within the terms of the treaties and agreements between the two republics.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The marriage of Senator Dewey and Miss May Palmer, according to a special to the World from Washington, will take place during the week beginning November 18th, at the European home of Mme. Von Andre, sister of Miss Palmer.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is reported that Maud Gonne has eluded the vigilance of the authorities and is now on her way to South Africa. The authorities of the principal ports have been notified to watch for her arrival.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Ignacio Andrade, former President of Venezuela, will make another attempt to overthrow the Castro government, says the San Juan, Porto Rico, correspondent of the Herald. Preparations are being made for an expedition, led by General Andrade, which will land in Venezuela early in November. The Venezuelan revolutionists in Curacao recently visited by General Andrade are actively preparing for the proposed movement. General Andrade has issued a manifesto, in which he promises in the event of his success, to negotiate a treaty providing for a standing American tribunal to adjudicate all disputes with foreign countries and to protect foreign interests.

Attempts are being made to enlist in this movement the Peraza, Riera, Pietri and Crespo partisans. Substantial aid is expected from the Venezuelan revolutionists in New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Post-office Department has ordered an investigation to be made to determine the advisability of operating sea post-offices on the mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Honolulu. The investigation will take into consideration what are known as the domestic routes and the ocean mail service route. It has been urged that under the present plan of having the mail for the Hawaiian Islands made up for distribution throughout the territory in the postoffice of Honolulu, has resulted in a congested condition of affairs there and numerous cases of delay ensuing therefrom. Assistant Superintendent Carr of the railway mail service has been ordered to inquire into the matter and report to Superintendent Thrall at San Francisco.

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LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.—Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, who was one of the leaders of the bolt against Bryan in 1896, has announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Kentucky in 1903. For some time Watterson has been busily engaged in trying to heal the breach between the factions of the Democratic party in Kentucky. He has been successful.

The first public mention of his proposed candidacy was made this afternoon in the Evening Post. The announcement reads: "The most interesting event of the last few weeks is the announcement by Henry Watterson of his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. Watterson has told a number of gentlemen in this city that he is already a candidate for the nomination before the next Democratic convention, and has solicited their support. Not only is Mr. Watterson a candidate for Governor at the present time, but he is said to cherish the most profound ambition for future preferment. He now desires to be the candidate of the Democratic party for President in 1904 and believes that if he can carry Kentucky in 1903 he will put himself in line for the nomination for President one year later."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has been the champion of the Panama Canal recently, expressed the opinion today that the Nicaragua canal would be commenced during this Congress.

Mr. Cullom also expressed the belief that Great Britain would advance no objection to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that this abrogation would be unopposed by the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty to be submitted to the Senate during the coming session. The Senator, although disclaiming any official knowledge of the contents of the treaty now under negotiation, said that such abrogation must go as a condition precedent to the ratification of any treaty by the Senate. "I am heartily in favor of canal legislation," said the Senator this evening, "and I believe before this Congress has adjourned the first steps looking toward the construction of the canal will have been taken. With the proper kind of a treaty with Great Britain there should be little time lost in gratifying it and getting that much of the work out of the way."

TACOMA, Oct. 15.—The steamship Glenroy, which arrived today, brings news from Hongkong of the British ship Manchester, which sailed from New York last year for Yokohama with kerosene and was not again heard of.

A small schooner engaged in trading among the Marshall Islands came across wreckage on Bikar Island, a small, uninhabited bit of land, which proves that the Manchester was wrecked in that vicinity. The wreckage bore the name of the ship and many cases of kerosene were scattered along the beach. There were also unmistakable signs that the island had been visited by Captain Clemens, his wife, children and crew. These signs included footprints and marks of the keels of rowboats in the sand. The footprints of a woman and two children were plainly marked. There were also found bodies of birds which had been sucked for their blood, evidently to allay thirst.

The wreck of the Manchester apparently occurred during the season when it doesn't rain and water is unobtainable on many small islands. It is believed that Captain Clemens, his wife and crew pushed off again on being unable to find water on Bikar Island, and were lost before reaching an inhabited island, as nothing has been heard of them. The body of one sailor was found in some bushes near the shore of Bikar Island.

Presidents E. P. Ripley and E. H. Harriman of the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, respectively, signed on Saturday in the East the contract by which the Santa Fe is to participate in Oriental traffic at this port. The Santa Fe is guaranteed a certain percentage of the Oriental traffic which is now turned over to the Southern Pacific-Union Pacific combine by Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship lines. The latter's tripartite agreement between this port and the Orient is not to be disturbed.

It is not known what percentage of incoming Oriental business the Santa Fe is to receive. The contract between the two roads does not cover outgoing business, save that all shipments and passengers turned over by the Santa Fe to the steamer lines are to be promptly and properly handled. Harriman enters into this arrangement with Ripley on the agreement of the latter not to deal with any other Oriental line that may run vessels to this port; also that he abandon on February 1, 1902, the Santa Fe's California and Oriental steamer line at San Diego. This deal between the two railway presidents will go into effect on February 1, 1902. President Ripley is already arranging to abolish his Oriental service at San Diego—San Francisco Call.

NEWS BY THE GAELIC

Echoes of Cofer's Celebrated Case.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 12.—Probably in reply to the comment published on the 7th instant by several newspapers to the effect that undue delay is taking place in the settlement of the Hawaiian affair, the Jiji Shimpo writes that, according to intelligence received from Mr. Takahira, the pourparlers are proceeding most satisfactorily, and an arrangement will be speedily effected.

This incident gives prominence to a special feature of Japanese journalism, namely, the use of news agencies. There are two or three organizations in Tokyo, and they supply items of news to various journals at a fixed monthly charge. It is a poor business. The income collected by an agency can not possibly suffice to procure the services of really good reporters, and the consequence is that many of the items of intelligence furnished by the agencies are of the flimsiest and least trustworthy character. That is bad enough. But much more worse is the fact that the subscribing newspapers refrain carefully from stating the source of the intelligence. Thus they not only assume full responsibility for the news, but it also results that extraordinary weight and importance are given to an item by its simultaneous publication in the columns of several journals, the impression inevitably produced upon the public mind being that the news is already widely bruited abroad and generally credited. No such misapprehension would be created if the item were openly accredited to its provenance, for then, in however so many journals it appeared, readers would know that its origin was an ordinary news agency. The only apparent explanation of this strange procedure on the part of the journals is that they desire to palm off the intelligence as their own, a feat which is doubtless frequently successful, since the average Tokyo resident subscribes for not more than one vernacular newspaper and is therefore unable to compare its contents with those of another.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

Japanese newspapers declare that keen satisfaction is felt by the Japanese residents of Shanghai in consequence of the government's resolve to station a force in that settlement. It is thought that when England, Germany and France are strongly represented in a military sense, the balance of power in China would be palpably disturbed unless Japan also had a place in the arena. The sentiments of the Japanese in this matter can be easily appreciated. What does China think of it all, we wonder. The Yung-tze viceroys might justly object that after they had completely succeeded in preserving order throughout the Boxer crisis, it is but a poor reward that a big garrison consisting of the troops of four States should be planted in their midst. China's independence is becoming more and more illusory. The seizure of Kiaochow was the beginning of the end.

A PIRATE SHIP.

The Tokio Asahi publishes a strange rumor to the effect that a pirate ship has sailed from Kelung, in Formosa, under the command of Mr. Okamura, formerly a staff officer in the army and, until this escapade, head of the branch office of the Okura firm. He is accompanied by about ten Japanese, among them being a former naval officer and some gendarmes and sub-officers of the navy. One story is that Okamura's intention is to kill the Chinese section of the crew when the junk gets to sea, but the whole tale seems to be quite untrue. Nevertheless, though one realizes how possible such an enterprise would be if any men were foolish enough to undertake it.

IMPERIAL BOUNTY.

Various sums have been granted by the Emperor to the families of the officers and men of the navy who died of wounds or disease in the Chinese campaign, and to thirty-five who were severely wounded. Among the number are Captain Hattori, who perished at the assault of the Taku forts. Apparently Captain Hattori was not married, for the gratuity, 2,000 yen, goes to his sister. Another name is that of Captain Suga, to whose parents his majesty grants the sum of 1,200 yen.

CHINESE COURT MOVES.

The Chinese court did actually leave Hsian on the 6th instant, "as advertised." There is to be a sojourn of some days at Kailong. Perhaps it may be extended into several months, but that is not likely. We can only repeat that the court deserves great credit. It is giving a signal proof of its confidence in the bona fides of the powers. Concerning the departure of the court the Asahi has a telegram which says that the Emperor and Empress mother set out in the forenoon, and were followed in the afternoon by the Empress Dowager, the Prince Imperial and the Ministers of State. The Imperial party is traveling in great state, large sums being lavished en route. Apparently that means that a triumphant character is being given to the court's progress. Such, at least, is the light in which a great display will naturally be interpreted by the Chinese under the circumstances. On the other hand, we can easily conceive that their majesties are unwilling to create the impression of returning to their capital in a manner suggesting humiliation or defeat.

RUSSIA ACTIVE IN KOREA.

Rumors so persistent as those recently circulated about Russian activity in Korea cannot be altogether without foundation. The latest of them is that she is pressing the Korean government to construct a line of telegraph between Kyong-song and the Tumen river, and that she threatens to build it herself unless Korea does so. Speaking generally, there is no plausible reason why Russia should make herself conspicuous in promoting railway or telegraph construction in



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. And depot: R. TOWN'S & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., No. 47, Market Street. LONDON: L. & CO., 10, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4. Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 7
GAELIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 14
HONKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 6
DORIC	DEC. 10	OPTIC	DEC. 14
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Korea. Her commercial interests there are scarcely worth considering. She must be prepared, therefore, to find that a sinister significance attaches to her doings. But if she is justified in acting for any telegraph, it certainly is for a telegraph to the Tumen, where her own subjects and the Koreans come in direct contact, and where incidents of cardinal importance may occur at any moment. Korea is gradually going the way of China. She appears to think that a State has the right of option nowadays, between remaining inert and equipping itself with the paraphernalia of civilization. An Occidental State may have that option, but assuredly an Oriental State has not. An Oriental State has got to hustle along, the alternative being to "march to its own funeral."

CAPTURED OVER FIFTY WHALES.

A school of whales was seen off the coast of Kagima district, Ibaraki prefecture, on September 27. Villagers of Suwa and Nimiya at once set out on a hunting expedition, and captured some of the school to the number of fifty-three, after an exciting chase lasting five or six hours. Every whale captured measured about twelve feet in length, and was forty or fifty kamme in weight.

ROOSEVELT SETS STANDARD.

Significant Warning to Politicians in This Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—President Roosevelt today appointed John S. Dean to be United States District Attorney for Kansas. This is the most significant

appointment yet made by the new president, and it carries with it a plain warning that men to get office under him must be up to his standard or they will not be considered. As a result Senator Burton of Kansas, and Republican National Committeeman, Mulvane, of the same state, have gone home, not exactly disgruntled, perhaps, but defeated in their efforts to land B. H. Tracy, who was endorsed by the Kansas Republican machine, and the President has recognized Cyrus Leland, the pension agent for the state and the political foe of Burton. Politicians here see in the Dean appointment the Roosevelt idea and are taking the lesson well to heart. The new president is playing high-class politics from the start. He does not intend to be handicapped by any unit appointments. The usual political arguments have no effect upon him. He demands fit men and will so demand. At the same time he is not hurting his chances for a re-nomination in 1904.

They Want Wilcox.

The executive committee of the Independent Home Rule Republican party, at its last meeting, decided that there was no other candidate for Governor but Robert W. Wilcox, and sent on a formal petition for his appointment to President Roosevelt. The committee stamped a report that it would endorse Secretary Cooper as incorrect. It was indicated that the party would take up Fred W. Beckley for delegate to Congress in place of Wilcox when he is appointed governor.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 22.

Str. Waialeale, from Hanalei and Kapa, at 4:10 p. m., with 731 bags of rice, five packages sundries.
 Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kailua and Honolulu, at 5 a. m., with 2,208 bags sugar, 24 head cattle, 2 packages sundries.
 S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from the Orient; 8:30 a. m.
 S. S. Meteor, Ashfrom, from Seattle; 9:30 a. m.

Wednesday, October 23.

U. S. battleship Wisconsin, Retter, from Bremerton; anchored off port at 11 a. m.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, from the Colonies.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, at 4:50 a. m., with 2,500 bags sugar, 250 bags rice, 21 packages sundries, 15 barrels pol.
 Str. Alice Kimball, from Elele, in distress; 7:30 a. m.

Am. bkt. Irigard, Schmidt, from San Francisco.
 Am. schr. Falcon, Burgeson, from Albion.

Thursday, October 24.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports; 12 m.
 Str. Kaulani, Dower, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, October 22.

Am. schr. Spokane, Jamison, for Port Gamble.
 Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.
 Am. schr. R. R. Hind, Erickson, for the Sound.

Str. Noenu, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Kukuhaele and Honolulu; 5 p. m.
 O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for the Orient; 4 p. m.

Schr. Kawallani, for Koolau ports.
 Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.

Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Kona ports; 3 p. m.
 O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco; 5 p. m.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele, Hanapepe and Niihau; 5 p. m.

Wednesday, October 23.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco; 4 p. m.
 Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anahola and Kilauea; 5 p. m.

Str. Waialeale, Plitz, for Koloa and Elele; 4 p. m.
 Str. Hawaii, Bennett, for Maui and Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Kawallani, for Koolau ports; 10 a. m.
 S. S. Moana, Carey, for Victoria and Vancouver; 1 p. m.

Am. schr. Spokane, Jamison, for the Sound; 7 a. m.
 Am. schr. Robert R. Hind, Erickson, for the Sound; 11 a. m.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kiesel, for San Francisco.

Thursday, October 24.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Makaweli, Waimea, Kihuna; mail and passengers for Koloa and Elele.
 Am. bk. Albert, Griffith, for San Francisco.

DOCK WILL BE BUILT.

Work upon the new dock at the Ewa end of the bay, which will be used for the big steamers which will be coming to this port consigned to Hackfeld & Company, will be inaugurated as soon as Superintendent of Public Works Boyd and Assistant Superintendent Campbell return to the city. The dock will be built by the department, the work not being let out by contract.

The supplies for the dock are now at hand. The contract for the timbers and copper were let to Hackfeld & Company and the piles and square stuff which will enter into the construction of the great wharf is all ready for the placing in the structure. There will be several months work before the laborers who will do the job and it will be pushed, as the new ships will be here early in the spring. There is some dread of being done in the slips and it is planned to have this done as the construction proceeds so that there will be no delay in the carrying on of the work.

This work will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 completed, and it is understood that arrangements have been made for the financing of the proposition so that the improvement may be made at once, without waiting for the coming in of money for carrying on the work. As there has been no appropriation for the work direct it may be done in this way and the payment for it made in the future, as will have to be done in the case of the channel or quarantine wharf.

The construction of the wharf will be under the direction of E. J. Cotton. When asked about the matter last evening Mr. Cotton said: "Mr. Boyd asked me to undertake the direction of this work. Cotton Bros. have nothing in the way of a contract with the government whatever. That is all that I can say on the matter."

HARRISON'S QUEER DEST.

Ex-President's Son Pays for Message Dismissing Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Colonel Russell B. Harrison saw the President again today and then went to the War Department to settle up his pay accounts, which have been in process of adjudication since he was discharged from the army last spring.

He was perplexed over a charge against him of 24 cents. On investigation it was found that the charge was for the cable message sent by Adjutant General Corbin to General Davis, summarily discharging Harrison from the army and ordering him home on the first transport. The Department made Harrison pay for the message which let him out of the army.

"I couldn't help comparing that message," said Colonel Harrison tonight, "with one sent by Colonel Helstad to General Otis in Manila asking if there were any good sites there for hemp factories. Mine cost me 24 cents. It was official business. The other contained 49 words and cost the Government \$2.24 a word."

HOME RULE FIGHT TO BE HARD

Independents Call a Convention for Hilo.

DESPITE a warm war of words over the proposition, the executive committee of the Independent Home Rule Republican party last evening ordered that a call be sent by the secretary of the committee to the chairmen of the various district committees of Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, for a convention to be held at Hilo to nominate a successor to the late Representative Ewulko. This convention will be held at a time to be fixed by the various committees.

There would have been little life in the session of the committee had Kanui and Biplikane been absent from the meeting, but with their presence there was enough to make it quite worth while for those who appreciated the humor of the affair. There were only two matters of importance up and the men named added to the gaiety of the proceedings not a little by their frank criticisms of men who were both present and absent members of the committee. Biplikane was outspoken in his scoring of the late legislature and made the hall ring with his words of denunciation. His text was that the nominee for the legislature should be the choice of all the people, and not of any set of delegates sent to convention. He said that the reason there were so few members of the committee in attendance was that they were disgusted by the work which was done and left undone by the last legislature. He said the members had not attended to their duties and had done nothing for the bettering of the condition of the people. He opposed any proposition for a convention of delegates for the nomination of the delegate from the first district, owing to the fact that the delegates did not always represent the will of the people. There was not a little chaffing at this as the members present recalled that Biplikane had been a candidate for the nomination for the lower house in his district, but the delegates had seen fit to name another man, a younger one.

The criticism of the legislature did not pass unnoticed, for both Senator Kalanikouli and Representative Prendergast took up the cudgels for the lawmakers and scored the objectors. They insisted that the regular members of the party did all that any man could ask of them but there were traitors in the camp, and these managed to nullify the labors of the diligent ones. At any rate the members of the committee would not listen to the objections of Biplikane and voted almost unanimously to have the convention. While there have been no candidates given the weight of the endorsement of the members of the local committee, there have appeared several men who want the place. Among these are the following: Henry West, of Hilo; J. Kamoku, of Puna; William Nalelehuu, of Hanalei. Several of the leaders of the party here have written to Sam Pua, who was a candidate for the Senate here, but who is now a resident of Hamakua, asking him to make the race for the place. He has refused, as he is in business now. The universal idea at the meeting was that the Republican candidate would be A. B. Loebenstein.

There was more than a little discussion at the beginning of the meeting over the fact that there was nothing being done for the maintenance of the meeting place. Kanui began to urge the reviving of his resolution providing for an assessment of the various members of the committee, to raise the funds necessary. There was liberal criticism of the men who do not subscribe for the work of the committee, and at one time there was a point made that the men who had received something from the government should pay the most of the expense, and that the men now under the Territory should be called upon heavily. It was shown that there was no member of the committee in office except Robert Boyd, and the men who were employed by the legislature like Messrs. Bush, Nakoo-koo and others did not see why they should be still paying more than their share. Kanui dug up two dollars, laid them on the table with a flourish and then launched out with the proposition that the committee should take out a beer license, and earn the money to carry on the campaign. He was not taken seriously and soon left the hall. Messrs. Prendergast, Bush and Nakoo-koo were named a committee to raise funds to carry on the committee and provide a regular place for the meetings.

It was announced that there were two vacancies on the committee and nominations were called for, the course being their submission to a committee of three and a voting upon the names at the next meeting. The men placed in nomination were: Edgar Cayples, J. K. Kalaniana'ole (Prince Cupid), C. Long, W. Kahibaum, D. Mahuka and J. D. Holt. The first names are those most favored.

While the nominations were being made by ballot, Senator Kalanikouli fervidly addressed the meeting in defense of himself. He said that he had been criticised at length for the failure of the party to carry out its program in the legislature. He was honest, too honest for the kind of leader some of them wanted. He was called too easy, but in fact he had worked for the best

things, which he thought could be secured, only to find that there were traitors in the party who prevented the reaching of the ends which had engaged his attention. He denied that there had been utter failure, but said there had been some decided work done which would bear fruit in the future.

DROUGHT IS RELIEVED

Hilo and Hamakua Have Steady Rains.

Yesterday and the day before vessels coming into port from the other islands of the group brought reports of rain, but up to the arrival of the Wilder steamer Kaulani from Hilo and Hamakua ports, it was not known that the Hamakua district, where rain was by far the most needed, had also got its share.

Captain Dower of the Kaulani reports that it rained all Monday night in Hamakua and Hilo districts. Tuesday it rained about three-quarters of a day and during Tuesday night the downpour was steady. Wednesday the Kaulani left Paauhau where she had been taking on board a load of sugar. It was raining when the steamer left and there was every indication that the rain would continue.

The rain was not one of those torrent-like rainstorms, which often are noted on the windward side of the big island, but it was a quiet steady downpour, which was even more welcome, as no damage was done. No figures concerning the exact number of inches that fell were ascertained by the officers of the Kaulani, but they state that the rains were undoubtedly sufficient to put an end to the present plitka. Precipitation extended all the way from North Koloa through Kukuhaele, Honokaa, Paauhau, Paauilo, Kukaia, Okaia and the Hilo plantations, covering the broad belt of plantation fields which stretch from the cliffs' edge up to the edge of the forests' mauka. The extent of the rain can best be judged from the fact that all the numerous gulches, which extend from Waipio, Waimanu and Kihuna, were running as waterfalls into the sea. This fact shows that there must be plenty of water in the Kihuna mountains so that the various streams in Kihuna will probably be flowing, which will be of unmeasurable value to the large ranchowners, who have had hundreds of head of stock perish from the total lack of water.

The steady downfall of rain on the mauka lands and on the forest belt, especially, has most probably put an end to even the worst forest fires, so that the whole undivided attention of the planters can now be directed to the cane.

On the plantations, Captain Dower states, the rains called forth an unparalleled activity. All the laborers were put onto the irrigating work that not a single drop of the precious fluid should be wasted. Also these inhabitants of the parched districts, which were not interested in the cultivation of the soil, were on the move filling their tanks and barrels.

On the other islands rain also seems to have been prevalent. The Kaulani stopped at Waikoloa on Molokai, which is a gulch adjoining and belonging to the leper settlement at Kalaupapa, and landed fifty head of cattle, which she had brought from Kawaihae. There were heavy rains on Molokai during Wednesday and they continued all the time while the Kaulani was there.

On the windward side of this island the rain was also felt. The small island steamer John Cummins, which was lying off Waialeale during Wednesday night, reports heavy showers and strong winds.

Russia's Trade in China.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The correspondent of the Times at Odessa says recent returns in regard to the Russian trade with China bear testimony to the severity of the blow dealt to Russia by the outbreak in China. In the first four months of this year the trade by the Kikita route amounted to \$50,000,000, as compared with the trade in the corresponding months of last year of \$8,000,000. In the light of these figures, remarks the correspondent, the attitude of the Russian government toward the restoration of Manchuria to the Chinese is intelligible.

KRUEGER'S MIND FAILING.

Aged Boer Borne Up Only by Hatred to England.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 12.—The mental condition of President Kruger is by no means satisfactory, according to A. D. W. Wolmarans, one of the Boer envoys, who has been visiting Kruger at Hilversum. The Boer president is slowly growing weaker, physically and mentally. His slowness in reaching a decision on important questions is found to be a serious hindrance to those working in Europe in behalf of the Boer cause. At the slightest question regarding his health Kruger exhibits intense irritation and vehemently denies that anything is wrong.

According to a remark made by a prominent Boer, the former president's condition would long since have been much worse if hatred of Great Britain did not nerve him to continue.

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New Atlantic Steamers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—War has been declared upon the Hamburg-American Steamship Company with the avowed purpose of breaking up the monopoly which the Hamburg-American people have enjoyed for years. The William W. Brauer Steamship Company has announced that it will on January 1, 1902, establish freight and passenger service between New York and Hamburg. It is stated that there will be two sailing weekly from New York, and that later the service will be increased.

Contracts already have been let, it is asserted, for six large ocean liners which will be as fine as any ships now running. The capacity of these liners will be between 10,000 and 12,000 tons, and in addition to this amount of freight, they will have a passenger capacity of about 1,200. The cost of the new steamers will be between \$3,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Although an emphatic denial is made by the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, it was stated on good authority today that the Baltimore & Ohio is back of the company which is to enter the Hamburg-American field. It is admitted by the Baltimore & Ohio officials, however, that the Brauer Company has a sympathetic connection with the railroad company. Some time ago a working alliance was entered into between the new steamship company and the railroad with reference to a new line of steamers established between Philadelphia and Hamburg, and it was then generally understood that the financial interests of the railroad were back of the new concern.

Little was said concerning the Brauer Company when a weekly service was established between Philadelphia and Hamburg. This service, however, was intended as an opening wedge and a test of the public. It was so successful that approximately \$10,000,000 backings were given to the company, and plans were perfected for branching out and invading more of the Hamburg-American field.

Firm's 75th Anniversary.

On October 20 C. Brewer & Company will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the firm. Invitations for the event have been issued reading as follows: "You are invited to attend the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of C. Brewer & Company, at its offices, Queen street, on Wednesday afternoon, October thirtieth, at two o'clock, to hear a historical paper prepared by Mr. P. C. Jones."

The house of Brewer & Company is undoubtedly one of the oldest in Honolulu, the founder of it, James Hunnewell, having arrived in these islands as an officer on the brig Bordeaux Packet on December 8, 1817. The paper prepared by Mr. P. C. Jones on the history of the house will be most interesting.

FRANCE STOPS WAR CARTOONS.

Declares Transvaal Camp Pictures Offensive to England.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Cartoons dealing with the concentration camps in the Transvaal have been suppressed by the Government as offensive to England. The sober press, however, is taking the matter up, and the Temps shows that the recently published mortality figures prove the worst that Miss Hobhouse reported; in fact, "as bad as anything Weyler inaugurated in Cuba." Other papers follow in the same vein, and feeling is very high.

WHAT WE OUGHT NOT TO KNOW.

No one ought to know they have a heart. No one ought to know they have a liver. No one ought to know that they have any internal machinery. They won't know it if the machinery is working properly. The first time that the liver or heart, stomach or kidneys force themselves on the attention, it is a sign that there is something wrong with the machinery. What is wrong? Perhaps the liver is sluggish. Perhaps the blood is impure. It may be the stomach needs toning up, or the bowels need regulating. Whatever the trouble is, there is a sure remedy in Sagwa. Sagwa will search the trouble out and straighten it out. That's what Sagwa is made for. The Indian found that however many varieties of diseases there were, there were few causes of disease, and that a few simple remedies, properly compounded, were provided by Nature, to eradicate these various causes. One disease may have twenty symptoms. It is useless to treat the symptoms. It is useless to remedy goes to the root, and eradicates the cause. That is the reason for its success, where other remedies fail. It is purely vegetable, and while powerful in its result it is yet gentle in its action. It is Nature's remedy, and it works quietly and easily as Nature works. Have you tried Sagwa? Begin on it at once. You will begin to be cured with the first dose, and gradually recover that strength and energy that you have lost in the past years. No other remedy operates so surely or so speedily as Sagwa.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kikapo Medicine.

Ada is Being Repaired.

The small island steamer Ada is at present lying at the Fishmarket wharf having the injuries which she received in the collision with the Blanche and Ella, repaired by Walker. She will probably be ready for sea in a few days. Manager Lansing has discharged the crew which was aboard during the disaster, and will now engage a crew of Japanese.

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CAMPBELL IN TRUST.

By the terms of a trust deed given

by Contractor W. M. Campbell to H. Waterhouse & Co. that firm practically takes over all the business of the builder, and will endeavor to get something out of the assets for the various creditors. There was no assignment as Mr. Campbell believes he is solvent and that with a little time he will be able to realize upon his holdings. Money stringency is the cause.

The selection of Waterhouse & Co., was one which was agreed to by all the creditors, secured and unsecured, and the negotiations, which have this arrangement for their end were carried on during the past week, the paper just being signed. The schedule shows that Mr. Campbell has debts amounting in round numbers to \$55,000, while his assets he puts at \$105,000. In the list of indebtedness there are amounts due the various houses in the city which deal in builders' supplies, and others who are down for advances of cash, as well as sellers of real estate.

In the list of assets appear seven houses which are now in course of construction. These are in Manoa, in Beretania street and in the Baseball tract, and are the best of the more than 100 houses which have been constructed by Mr. Campbell. In addition there is the Pawaia Planing mill, which is situated in Young street, and which was erected by the firm of Campbell & Minton some months ago. These, with certain sums due on the purchase of houses on the installment plan, and some second mortgages on houses built and sold to purchasers who had to raise cash to make payments, comprise the total of

the available resources of the contractor.

The trustee will endeavor to sell the houses, which are to be ready for occupancy very soon, and thus realize sufficient cash to pay off the debts of the trust. It is thought that this, with realization upon some of the second mortgages, may be sufficient to pay out the contractor without any sacrifice of the mill.

W. M. Campbell came here last year and went into the building business in company with W. M. Minton. The firm put up many houses in the Baseball and Pawaia districts and sold them almost as soon as they were ready for occupancy. This was their plan so as to keep their capital turning over, and so successful were they that they turned out above 100 residences. There was a change in the firm recently and Mr. Campbell has been carrying on the business himself since. Recently there was some trouble with a contractor who had sublet some of the work for the Naval Station, and the new man worked his carpenters more than the lawful eight hours. It is understood that there are forty houses on which payments are due.

Naval Commandant at Samoa.

Commander Uriel Sebree has been detached from duty as inspector of the twelfth lighthouse district of the Pacific coast and ordered to command the Abarenda, and also to assume the duties of commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, relieving Commander B. F. Tilley, who has just been promoted to the grade of captain.—Washington Post.

Capt. Frank Wilde has been appointed a rear admiral.